The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1905. NO. 39

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At close of Business Friday, August 25th, 1905.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S CALL.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans - -	$238,127.09	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits,	26,773.28
Other Bonds, -	178,904.92	Circulation, -	100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures,	8,000.00	Bank Deposits,	14,667,07
Cash and Resrve,	80,493.60	Individual Deposits,	364,085.26
	$605,525.61		$605,525.61

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

Ben Gidding

3 FOR 1

TRADING STAMPS.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Our Store Will be Closed from 6:00 o'clock Friday until 5:00 o'clock Saturday.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

It is quite remarkable how many husbands and wives there are who cannot get along amicably together. Recently there have appeared in the papers of this county a number of notices stating that "my wife has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation" and the husbands who sign give notice that they will not pay any bills of the wife's contracting. It has been the custom for many years to publish such notices in similar cases, and as this is a matter which greatly affects the marital relation the legal effect of such a notice ought to be understood by the public.

In the first place, it is sufficient to put the public on its guard, as it shows that the husband will not pay any bills of the wife's contracting, at least not unless he is compelled to do so, and whether he can be so compelled depends upon the circumstances of each case. Very often the wife who is alleged to have left her husband's bed and board without just cause or provocation, has a very different story to tell. By a long series of neglect and ill-treatment she may have left her home in fear of great bodily harm. No man has the right to drive his wife from his bed and board by his own misconduct, and then seek to deprive her of the necessaries of life by advertising that he will not pay any bills of her contracting. If she has left her home through his fault, he may be compelled to pay by law, notwithstanding his notice, for what might be considered reasonable as the necessaries of life according to his means. What would be reasonable in the case of a laboring man without property, would not be so in the case of a man of wealth.

Where the woman is at fault, and for any reason abandons her home without just cause or provocation, the notice is undoubtedly good, and any one who gives her credit does so at his own risk, prouided he has knowledge of such notice. The publication of these notices is not a thing which every one is bound to know, and unless it could be shown by the husband that the person extending credit had actual notice, the husband would be liable for the bill.

The unfortunate fact in connection with these notices is that even where the wife is entirely innocent, and is practically driven from her home by a cruel husband, she is unable to make any purchases on her husband's credit, because dealers do not care to be forced to law to secure their pay. This gives the advantage to the man, and forces the woman to return to her home to endure more ill-treatment, or to stay away and earn her own living.

The above is the law of the case as we understand it. If it is incorrect in any way, THE COLUMBIAN will be glad to be corrected, and therefore invites communications from any one who holds a different view, especially from lawyers.

The number of divorces seems to be on the increase everywhere, and the marital relation is a subject that is receiving much attention. An effort to have uniform divorce laws throughout the country is being made, and will no doubt succeed in time, but even these will not stop the growing tendency to domestic infelicity until matrimony shall be regarded more sacredly by those who rush into it.

The music loving people will be afforded a rare opportunity in the near future. The Ithaca Concert Company will give one of their unequaled concerts on Oct. 9, 1905. Watch papers for further notice.

Death of Mrs. Waller

Passes Away at 8.30 Monday Evening

Funeral Services Thursday.

After being confined to her bed for nearly a year, Mrs. Julia E Waller passed away Monday evening at about 8.30. She had been unconscious for several days and her death was therefore not unexpected. She was obliged to take to her bed after a severe fall which occurred last October.

Mrs. Waller was born in Philadelphia October 11, 1817. She was of French-Huguenat and German ancestry. Her father Nathaniel Ellwaker, was a Philadelphia merchant in the West India trade, and a director in the bank of the United States. He died February 9th, 1835. Her mother was of Quaker and English extraction.

She married David Jewett Waller, then of Wilkes-Barre, at Philadelphia in 1839. They moved to Bloomsburg where Mr. Waller became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of the town. Mr. Waller passed away on the ninth of December, 1893.

She is survived by five children and fourteen grand children. The sons and daughters are: Rev. David J., of Indiana, Pa; Levi E., of Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Dr. George P., of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Charles W. Hand, of Brooklyn New York, and Laura P., of Bloomsburg. Fourteen grandchildren also survive.

Mrs. Waller was a highly cultivated and cultured, as well as strongly Christian woman, and until a short time before her death, kept thoroughly up to date in her reading and thoughts. A lover of art, music and literature of the highest types, she had much to solace her during the final years of her life, and her enforced confinement.

The funeral services are held today at 2 o'clock, interment in Rosemont Cemetery.

CHURCH NOTES.

It was Rally Day for the Presbyterian Sunday School last Sunday. Fred T. Ikeler Esq. delivered an address on "Bible Study, its need and value," and an interesting program of music was rendered.

An interesting and impressive service was held at St. Paul's P. E. Church Saturday, evening by the Girl's Friendly Society, at which a large number were admitted to the privileges of the society and presented with its badge by the Chaplain, Rev. Nichols.

Sunday last Bishop Shannanan confirmed sixty-three persons at St. Columba's church. In the morning the Bishop celebrated mass at 8 o'clock and high mass was sung by Father Feeser, of Danville, and an eloquent sermon preached by Bishop Shannahan. At the afternoon service, with a congregation that completely filled the church, the office of confirmation was held.

The annual Harvest Home service was held at the Reformed Church Sunday, with a large congregation. The church was handsomely decorated, and back of the pulpit were stalks of corn, wheat, etc., while flowers, fruit and vegetables were heaped up around the altar. Rev. Thomas preached from the text, "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?"

To Fight Arcanum Rates in Court

Decided Action Taken at Secret Session of Subordinate Councils.

A secret session of representatives of the associated committees of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts subordinate councils of the Royal Arcanum was held last week in New York to take action in reference to the present situation in that order. A committee of nine was appointed to consider the whole situation and report back to the general conference a feasible plan of action.

Among other resolutions it was voted that the executive committee should cause such proceedings to be taken for injunction and other provisional relief as it deems best calculated to obtain an early adjudication "of the illegality and invalidity of the new laws concerning assessments recently enacted by the Supreme Council, and adjudging the previous laws of assessments in full force and effect."

It was also resolved:

"That the executive committee be instructed to take immediate steps by circulars to inform the members of the order of our action; that said committee consider the wisdom of advising each member to tender to the collector of subordinate councils the previous rate, but to pay such rate as may be required of him, accompanying each payment with a signed protest demanding that said payment be credited to his account at the old rates, and that an approved form for such protest be recommended for adoption."

A motion was made recommending that the members pay the October assessment before the end of October, and in all cases under protest, so that their legal right may be secured.

Henry Cram of Providence, R. I., said: "At last we shall reach the court proceedings for the purpose of getting an injunction against the Supreme Council; and if we fail in this, a new organization will be established. We will file our claims in court at once in order that we may know where we stand before October 31st, when the first assessment of the new rates will be due. The members can be sure that in case we are defeated in court they will be given ample time to enroll their names to the new order before the end of next month."

Y. W. C. A.

The rooms of the Young Womens Christian Association are a very busy place at present. The Association will celebrate its second birthday next Friday evening. Great preparations are being made to make this birthday party a pleasing event. Mrs. L. M. Gates of Scranton, State President will be present as the guest of honor, and has consented to give a short talk. A fine programme has been prepared. Educational programmes for the year will be presented at this time and those desiring to enter any of the classes may register during the evening.

Going to Panama.

The three cars which are being built at the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Co., to be sent to Panama will necessitate the sending of three or four young men down on business in connection with the cars, fitting them together, etc. They will go about October 1st. Mac. Reber will be one of the party.

Johnny Get a Gun

While You Can Get Such Values at J. C. WELLS'.

The following well known American gun, single barrel, self ejector, made by Hopkins & Allen, they are beauties, always $6.00, now yours for $3.98.

No use in explaining the American double barrel gun made by the Hartford Arms Co. Well, we are letting this gun go for $14.00.

The Stevens Arms Co., double barrel guns, good values at $18, now yours for $14.50.

Don't forget we have the Belgium double barrel gun, honest value $10.00, as a leader we make it $6.98.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

Coal Storage Not For The Strike.

It is Being Put Away For Other Purposes.

So much has been said and printed about the great piles of coal that are being stowed at different parts, all of which is attributed to the fear of a coming strike, and in this connection one of the largest operators in the anthracite region was interviewed this week. He said:

"The companies have a large quantity of coal stored, but it cannot be said with truth that it has been done in direct anticipation of a strike. It is simply along the line of natural events.

"There are several elements which enter into this question which people in general do not understand. In the first place, the principal reason why so much coal is on hand is because we haven't been able to sell it all. We would be only too glad to do so if we could. We had a great deal more coal left over from last winter in the east, it was not so in the west, and there was less demand than had been expected.

"Of course, we are mining coal to nearly the full extent of our capacity. It is for our interest to do so. Our freight earnings are the best asset of our railroads. The more coal we can carry the better show we can make and the more revenue is derived. It is for our interest to keep up the production, no less than it is for the best interests of the country. If we should shut down several days a week, then there would be great complaint all over this region.

"We are anticipating or expecting a strike, but naturally the general conditions are such that we are more or less prepared to take care of our customers in any contingency. I would say that there has been no storage of domestic sizes, but what is now on hand is for commercial purposes.

"The Lehigh Valley has about 700,000 tons in storage; the Erie has 600,000 tons, while the Reading has 1,300,000. These figures are accurate, as I happen to know, and it should be understood that the amount of coal now on hand has not been stored up with expectation of a strike, and certainly such a crisis is furtherest from our desires."

William H. Ferris and an excellent supporting company presented "The Sign of the Cross" at the Opera House last Thursday evening. The play is a beautiful one, and was presented in a forceful and capable manner.

The Leader Store Co., Ltd.

Fourth and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BEFORE making your Fall purchases it will be to your advantage to see our line of

Furniture, Carpets and Rugs

Lace and Tapestry Curtains and Portieres

Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces

Notions, Shoes, Groceries

Quality, "Just Right"
Styles, "Just Right"
Prices, "Just Right"

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PATCHING UP EMIGRANTS

Making Them Ready to Pass American Inspectors

IGNORANT ARE ROBBED

Quack Doctors and Foreign Steamship Companies Said to Work Together—Many Sick Foreigners Admitted—Naples Forbids Diseased Emigrants Embarking.

The frauds and deceptions practiced by the foreign steamship companies in "doctoring" diseased emigrants to get them in shape to pass the medical inspection of the United States immigration authorities at ports in this country are exposed in a special report received by Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent. Some astonishing revelations are made in the report, which indicates that the business of patching up disease affected aliens bound for our shores amounts to a science in many European seaport cities.

The report was made by Maurice Fishberg, a special agent in the immigration service.

Mr. Fishberg found that it is the custom of nearly all the foreign steamship companies to herd emigrants in large boarding houses at the ports of embarkation, where they are "doctored" and put into condition to pass the medical inspectors in this country. The steamship companies have learned that it is not safe to ship to this country an alien bearing plain evidences of contagious disease. The emigrants are rounded up at boarding houses which are conducted by agents of the various steamship lines. The day before the steamer sails the ship's surgeon will visit the emigrants and examine them. One such place visited by Mr. Fishberg contained fifty emigrants, mostly Armenians, Italians and Greeks, who had been refused transportation to continental ports. The steamship agents boasted that they could get the men into the United States, despite the fact that they had been rejected in Europe. The ship's surgeon, in his particular case, made only a pretense of an examination. Right under the eyes of the special agent he passed two cases of deformity of the hands, a case of smallpox, a case of locomotor ataxia and one of paralysis.

Special Agent Fishberg reports that in Marseilles the treatment of trachoma by fraudulent practitioners has assumed remakable proportions. Most of the emigrants from the Orient, from Syria and Armenia, especially, on their way to the United States, stop at Marseilles where they fall into the hands of a notorious quack. He bleeds them as long as their money lasts, under the pretence of curing them of diseases, actual and imaginary. The Oriental races are especially prone to trachoma, and the "doctor" plies a profitable business "coaching" them for the examination in the United States. The French government has tried to run this fake doctor out of the country, but the steamship companies have always been powerful enough to save him from banishment.

It appears that the examination which the ship's physician makes is of the most cursory sort. No effort is made to detect the presence of favus, a loathsome disease of the head. Most of the emigrants are inspected with their heads covered.

But the most dangerous disease which our immigration authorities have to guard against is trachoma, an eye affliction. By skilful treatment the signs of the disease may be removed for a few hours, but they will return as soon as the treatment is stopped. In London and Liverpool the clinics of the eye infirmaries, Mr. Fishberg reports, are daily crowded with aliens who are being treated for trachoma, expecting to go to the United States as soon as "cured."

One of the worst features of this whole business, Mr. Fishberg says, is the brazen way which the steamship companies' agents boast they can get any kind of diseased person into the United States. One agent informed Mr. Fishberg that he would undertake to land in the United States any alien no matter if the emigrant had been refused admission at continental ports and had been rejected on arrival in the United States. He openly boasted that he had done this for aliens who had been previously turned back from the shores of the United States.

Mr. Fishberg has come to the conclusion that Naples is the only port where inspection is done conscientiously and honestly with the purpose of preventing diseased emigrants from reaching the United States.

Mr. Fishberg recommends that medical inspectors from our government be stationed at all foreign ports to pass on the eligibility of emigrants sailing for the United States. He thinks this is the only thing that can effectively break up the present method of "doctoring" emigrants so as to get them safely past our inspectors. He also thinks it important that steps be taken to check the activity of the "runners," who misrepresent conditions in the United States so as to induce aliens to emigrate.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Collection of Idiots.

"I want to ask for the hand of your daughter in marriage," said the young man.

"You're an idiot," said the irate father.

"I know it. But I didn't suppose you'd object to another one in the family."—Yonkers Statesmen.

PRESENT THEORY OF CHOLERA.

Enables Authorities to Control its Ravages in Mild Climates.

When it is remembered that nearly 100,000 persons have recently died in the Philippines during a two years' epidemic without any infection of the United States, a review of the growth of knowledge regarding cholera during the last seventy-five years, which has enabled the authorities to control its ravages at least in temperate climates, becomes of considerable interest.

In the fall of 1831, at the time of the first serious invasion of the United States by cholera, Dr. Joseph Mather Smith, then professor of the theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, delivered a lecture to his students on the epidemic cholera. Apropos of quarantine measures he said:

"Against the invasion of meteorations epidemics all public enactments are in effect nullities. The causes of these diseases being certain influences which pervade the general atmosphere, are as uncontrollable by human agency as stormy clouds and tempests. That the cause of cholera of this sort cannot be doubted; and in this conviction we must regard the sanitary measures recently adopted by our municipal authorities as impotent and nugatory. They serve but to dissipate popular apprehensions."

To-day Dr. Smith's so-called meteorations diseases have been relegated to the limbo of exploded myths, and the quarantine measures which he pooh-poohed, plus careful sanitation, protect the western hemisphere from those great epidemics which used to sweep across the world and slaughter men by hundreds of thousands.

The epidemic, or, as it is now called, Asiatic cholera, is known to be caused by a germ, and the most pestiferous winds and emanations are impotent to produce an epidemic unless this little organism is swallowed. There must be an actual transference of the parasite from sick to well to spread the disease.

There have been five serious epidemics of cholera in Europe during the nineteenth century: in 1830, 1846, 1865, 1884, and 1892; cases from every one of which have at least reached our Atlantic ports, and from several of which the United States has been seriously affected.

The delta of the Ganges is the true home of cholera, and it can always be found there. There are a few other places—in India, Indo-China, China, and Japan—where it is usually present. The origin of all the European epidemics, however, has been the Ganges delta. "By no occult or mysterious power, by no trade wind or electrical agency, but in every case by man himself has it been carried out of this pesthole and spread over the world."

Until 1883, although cholera was thought by many to be a germ disease, there was no proof of this. In that year Koch, while working in Egypt, isolated his so-called "comma bacillus," and proved that it was the specific cause of cholera. It is a small organism, from less than one to three twenty-five thousandths of an inch long, and appears under the microscope as a comma or S shaped body; some writers, however, believe that these minute particles are only fragments of a larger spirillum.

To test the truth of Koch's conclusions, Pettenkofer and his pupils, and also Metchnikoff, deliberately swallowed cultures of the comma bacillus. They suffered from the symptoms of a mild attack of cholera, and the germs were found in their excretions.

This microbe can live in ordinary drinking water for six or seven days; in milk, where it grows vigorously without at all altering the appearance or taste of the later, it will live at least four days, and it has been found alive in butter forty-eight days after infection.

Even very dilute acids are virulent poisons to the germ, hence it is killed by the fluids of a normal stomach.

Regarding treatment there is little to be said; the physician can only treat symptoms, and unless the patient is seen very early in the attack even these can be but little mitigated. Regarding the various methods of preventive inoculation from that of Ferran down, the outlook is not encouraging. Haffkine and several other investigators have claimed some considerable success with their sera, and Dr. Richard P. Strong of the government laboratories in the Philippines is hopeful of an antitoxin which has been used there.—New York Post.

Benedictine.

Pat had occasion to pay a visit to the parish priest. The host brought a bottle of benedictine, and filling a liquor glass, reminded his guest that the wine was made by the holy monks.

"To get the full flavor," he said, "it should not be swallowed at once, but sipped slowly."

Pat caught up the tiny glass, looked at it for a moment, and then sipped the cordial as directed. When he had finished Pat placed the glass on the table with a look of satisfaction on his face.

"And what do you think of the benedictine?" asked the priest.

"Blessin's on the holy monks who made that stuff, but the divil fly away with the man that invinted the glass," answered Pat.—Black and White.

A man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

JAPAN'S PARTY LEADERS

Revelations by the Anti-Treaty Riots of Clan Rule

POSITION OF THE MIKADO

Marquis Ito and Count Okuma the Great Political Rivals—Do not Hesitate to Publicly Censure the Mikado—Sham Party Government—Constitutional Rights Illusory.

The peace treaty having become the football of Japanese political parties, it would be interesting to point out exactly where the parties stand and for what they stand, but this is very difficult, says the New York Herald. There are out there two principal parties around which revolve a number of personal groups, seeking prominence and spoils when the opportunity presents. The Progressive party is led by Count Okuma, "the sage of Washeda." For a decade his cry has been "Russia in the Far East must be destroyed," and cruel must have been his awakening when apprised that by the treaty signed on American soil Russia is only crippled.

The most powerful party, and the one most numerously represented in the Diet, is the constitutional party, created and really led by the Marquis Ito. This party, the Sei-yu-kai, swears by the constitution, which is perhaps the most ineffective instrument that was ever devised as a palladium of popular rights. Marquis Ito, who is said to have drawn up the instrument with his own hand, chose as his model the sham constitution which Bismarck conferred upon Germany, and in putting the provisions of this document into Japanese he left out and weakened those which would seem to affect in however slight a measure the supremacy of the monarchical principle.

We are often informed by Japanese statesmen that theirs is a constitutional country and that the power of veto is reserved to the people and is an inalienable right. They do not add, however, that the present Emperor has dismissed three or four parliaments that were not pliant to his will, and that up to the present he has done so with impunity.

After all is said, party government in Japan is a farce, or rather a sham, and the elder statesmen who secured the confidence of the Mikado in the stormy days of the revolution and restoration of 1868 rule the country as unquestionably as ever did Grecian oligarchy or that coterie of Russian Grand Dukes of which we hear so much and know so little. Ito, Yamagata, Iouye, Matsukata and Hyashi, the Ambassador in London, are the names of these privy and most potent councillors, and in the name of the Emperor they rule the empire. These statesmen differ more or less in their party affiliations, but they one and all belong to the Satsuma, the Cho-Shin or one of the smaller affiliated clans of Southern Japan which placed the Emperor on his throne a generation ago and have monopolized his attention and his confidence ever since. Their programme varies from day to day, but one plank from which they never depart reads "the supremacy of the Sat-Cho (a combination of Satsuma and Cho-Shin) now and for all time."

It has been thought by many that one of the most potent causes of the Russian war was the necessity which the Southern clansmen felt of consolidating their power, instead of consecrating it by the successful

Marquis Ito, "Bismarck of Japan."

leadership of a popular war. While the constitutional rights of the Japanese people are purely illusory and the restraints upon the power of the Emepror are ineffective, still the people of Japan have been discussing these matters for the last years, and in such a tone as suggested to the leaders of the clans the desirability of changing the subject.

For the Japanese are politically, at least, becoming more articulate. Ten years ago, when the Emperor returned to the capital after yielding to the Russian demand for the retrocession of the Liaotong Peninsula, one hundred thousand people met him at the Shimbashi station, and one and all with heads bowed in respectful disapproval. Since then this once godlike ruler has been publicly censured in mass meeting and the burning of the offices of the Minister of the Interior, by a mob which was composed of the dregs of the Tokio population, as stated, but it cannot be denied was a mob which had received the indorsement of the city government and the press of the capital.

OLD AGE PENSION IN WALES.

Has Markedly Increased the State Debt.

Among the claims made for the New South Wales old-age pension act, prior to its passage, were that (first) it would lessen the number of indigent persons in the various state institutions; (second) it would remove much worry on the part of people growing old as to provision for the future; (third) it would have a tendency to encourage relatives to assist in the support of the aged, thereby avoiding the reflections usually cast upon them when aged relatives became objects of charity, and (fourth) it would ultimately diminish the taxation required under the old system. The act was passed and has been in operation five years. The labor members of the federal parliament, desiring to pass similar laws, appointed a commission to inquire into the results obtained from the New South Wales act. Among those who testified before this commission was the director of government asylums for the infirm in New South Wales, who stated, in substance, that about six months after the act came into force 600 old people secured their pensions and left the benevolent asylums; that the majority returned to the institutions and surrendered their pensions, there now being almost as many inmates as there had been prior to the passage of the act; that the reasons given for returning were that they were better cared for in the institutions and could live more comfortably there, and that the annual cost of maintenance per inmate at the asylums was $80. From a statement made by the state treasurer it appears that the amount expended for the old-age pensions last year exceeded $2,500,000, while the amount necessary to support the infirm was greater than ever before, yet the population had not materially increased.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Purifying Drinking Water.

It is probable that electric purification of drinking water will soon be introduced into the home. This method, already used by a number of municipal water works in Germany, is based upon the germ-killing effects of ozone, which is cheaply engendered by electricity. If an electric discharge takes place between two glass tubes, one inside the other, whose surfaces facing each other are coated with metal, ozone is developed in the space between the tubes. Electricians have tried in recent years to simplify the means of electric ozone development for purifying water. The ideal apparatus would be one which housekeeper could put up in the kitchen, and by utilizing the electric current of the common electric light wires, purify every glass of drinking water. In fact, such an apparatus seems to have been successfully made by Mr. Otto, a French engineer.

This apparatus is of very simple construction and takes up little space. It consists principally of a small, closed box, the metal cover of which is made conductory with the bottom. In the box is an ozone developer, an interrupter and a tin tube. Through the latter the ozone, which first has to pass through a cotton stopper to free it from dust and germs contained in the air, is conducted into the water and mixed therewith. If much ozone has been absorbed, the water becomes phosphorescent in the dark. The most important part of the apparatus is the "mixer," action of which can be interrupted at will. The apparatus is capable of purifying about 60 gallons of water in an hour, and the cost per hour is about the same as that of an ordinary electric incandescent light.—Chicago News.

Frog Cure for Typhoid Fever.

Your correspondent, like other people, lives and learns. He discovered yesterday that a toad applied to the foot of a fever patient, and kept there, would certainly cure the patient. It may be that the same is a well known remedy, known of old, but it is new here. A young man in this county has been very low with typhoid fever for several weeks; so ill, in fact, that the physicians gave him up to die. Another young man once suffered with typhoid and took the frog treatment and was cured, and so the treatment was applied to the patient mentioned, with gratifying results. The young man is reported as convalescing. The toads, the story runneth, turn green and die, having drawn all the fever from the patient. It seems to be an excellent remedy, but it is tough on the frog.—Charlotte News.

How Foolscap Got Its Name.

Everyone probably has wondered why a certain size paper, familiar to all who write, is called foolscap. As early as the year 1301 water marks were employed by paper manufacturers to distinguish their products. One grade of paper much in demand during the Middle Ages, resembling what we call foolscap and known by that name, had for its water mark a fool's head wearing cap and bells. The mark appeared on this grade of paper until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the figure of Britannia was substituted by the English manufacturers, and other marks by other papermakers. No one has, however, changed the name of the paper, so we have to this day the foolscap paper.

China's Many Canals.

The canals which form a network throughout a great part of China abound in fish. The rice fields, which are irrigated with the water from these canals, make ideal hatching places for them.

Smallest Police Station.

The smallest police station in England is at the town of Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, the building being only about 10 feet square.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Banner Crop Year.

The Bank Accounts of Farmers Will be Swelled Considerably This Year.

Forecasts of the crop report indicate a remarkably prosperous season in all parts of the country. Staple products have advanced far enough to indicate that 1905 will be a banner year in farm history. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois tell of wonderful crops of wheat and corn. It is predicted that wheat will yield more than in any year except possibly 1901, when there were 748,000,000 bushels. It looks as if the corn yield would be greater than the large crop of 1902, which was more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. In spite of the great plenty, prices will be well maintained. Our export trade will be fully up to the average and the railroads will have their full share of business which is sure to reflect a confident feeling in the financial world. These are good times for the farmers and when the farmers are prosperous there is a general impetus throughout the business world.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's **AUSTRALIAN-LEAF.** It is a safe monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail Nicts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 9-21 4t

No Such Place.

An exchange says: People are often heard to say that they would like to move away from this or that town and go to a place where there is not so much gossip. No use trying to find that place. Gossip arrived on earth pretty close to the heels of the serpent, and like love and hate and death, it is here to stay. The editor of a Nebraska newspaper has been making a comparaison between the destroying power of gossip and other of earth's evils, and he sums up his investigation as follows: "Gossip is a humming bird, with eagle wings and a voice like a foghorn. It can be heard from Dan to Beersheba, and has caused more trouble than all the bedbugs, ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, coyotes, grasshoppers, chinchbugs, rattlesnakes, sharks, sore toes, cyclones, earthquakes, blizzards, small pox, yellow fever, gout and indigestion that this great United States has known or will know until the universe shuts up shop and begins the final invoice. In other words it has got war and Hades both backed up in a corner yelling for ice water."

It seems by the latest developments that the whole National administration from Leob to Roosevelt has been bleeding the moneyed men of the country for campaign contributions. The Lite Insurance Companies being bled to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars—taken from the funds of the Policy Holders all over the United States. It has been and is a carnival of corruption, and the end is not yet. Keep your eyes on the Bribe Givers and the Bribe Takers.

Standing for the Right.

The Man Who Wins is the Man Who Speaks His Mind.

One of the leading thoughts of the hour is, that if you wish to succeed, you must stand for the right. William Allen White, one of the great editors of the country, says on this point: "The man who speaks his mind, who stands for the right, who does not regard his own success or failure as important compared with the triumph of right. The man who can't be bluffed when he sees the sheer right ahead of him, the man who appeals to the highest in human nature and spurns the lowest, will win as sure as day follows night. The young men who are starting out in life should know that the eyes of the people are on them and that the people have ways for knowing when a young man compromises with evil and winks at the forces of disorder. This world is so organized that in the long run honesty pays and dishonesty brings failure. It is not in the main a material world but a spiritual world. Spirit manages to control, to vindicate itself, to rise above all material considerations."

A "Sovereign" That Costs One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

The output from all the state fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania for the past nine months has been 145,894,283, according to the quarterly report made by Fish Commissioner Meehan, at a meeting of the Fisheries Commission to-day at the Wayne hatchery. Mr. Meehan says this surpasses any normal output from any state and that the normal work in no state shows anything nearly so gratifying.

When a boy turns his bulging pocket inside out we marvel at the quantity and variety of articles he has stowed away. Odd lengths of string, marbles, a horse-chestnut, a top, brass nails, hickory-nuts, an apple, and many more articles are garnered by this "snapper up of unconsidered trifles." We think the collection must be hard on a boy's pocket. And it is. But do we ever think of the variety and miscellany of the substances we put into the pocket of our stomach? There's the apple and the nuts, and things besides quite as indigestible as brass nails and with no more food value than so many marbles. And yet we wonder that the stomach "gives out." When the stomach breaks down under the strain of careless eating and irregular meals it can be perfectly and permanently restored to health and strength by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The action of this medicine on the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition is so marked, that relief from disease is at once experienced, and the headaches, liver "troubles," kidney disorders, skin eruptions and other symptoms of a diseased stomach are quickly cured. Whenever the use of a laxative medicine is indicated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They act in harmony with the "Discovery" and assist its action by purging the bowels of foul accumulations.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Sept. 21, 1905.

The government is proceeding after the old and time tried method of protecting the interest of American citizens in South America. Advices have been received from the State Department announcing the conviction of Wm. S. Albers, the resident agent of the Port Limon Company of Ocetal, Nicaragua. It will be remembered that when Mr. Albers was first arrested over a week ago, there was great fuss made about sending a warship with the American minister aboard to the scene of his arrest. Then it was discovered that Ocetal was rather too far up in the mountains for a warship to navigate, and it was decided to send the warship as far as she would go but to substitute Consul Lee for Minister Merry. Later it was decided to hold on to the consul and see how the trial came out. It is just announced that the trial came out as usual in South American countries, resulting in a conviction on behalf of the government. Mr. Albers is now convicted of resisting legal authority and of abusing the President of Nicaragua He is said to be in communication with consul and the State Department hopes the affair will be straightened out all right. But the chances are if it follows the usual course of such international incidents, Mr. Albers will stay in jail and this government will fiddle along till the case is forgotten by the public. Albers finally dies, and his heirs revive popular interest by trying unsuccessfully to collect an indemnity.

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The high priced board of consulting engineers are going to visit the Isthmus of Panama and add a few reams of stationary to the mass of documents already existing with regard to the canal that is not being dug. The canal commission is going along with the engineers and the trip will be made as comfortable for them as possible. The steamer Havana of the Panama Railway company will be put at their disposal and she will remain in Panama waters as long as the consulting engineers stay. They are not going to take any chances on yellow fever or other unsanitary conditions, for they will make short trips on shore and return to the vessel each night. One of the most recent of the many plans that has been presented to the board is by a New York engineer who urges the construction of two immense dams near tide level on each side of the isthmus, converting the greater portion of the intervening space into two big lakes. This would not do away with the famous Culebra Cut, but it would put most of the swampy, unhealthy ground under water and that ought to meet with the approval of the careful board of high priced consulting engineers.

***

The Department of Justice to-day received a report that ought to go into the archives of dime novel fiction. The Canadian authorities have captured and are holding for the Department, a real pirate, quite as real as any that ever sailed the Spanish Main. This government has been after the gentleman in question for some time and when Mexican government recently repudiated the papers under which she was sailing and there was no danger of any international complications on that score, a revenue cutter was sent in search of him with orders to capture the pirate at any cost. Before the revenue cutter could effect the capture, the trick had been turned by the Canadian authorities who have notified this government that the pirate captain and his piratical craft are awaiting this government's pleasure at Vancouver.

***

The name of the worthy captain, after one penetrates a cloud of aliases, appears to be Alexander McLean. His vessel strayed from the paths of virtue some years ago and has been sailing as the Carmencita, under an American register, the Acapulco, under the Mexican flag, and the something else with Norwegian papers. Her home has been the high seas and her ports of call have been anywhere that there was a market for seal skins and no questions asked. She recently had a brush with the Russian sealing patrol in which one of her crew was badly shot to pieces and she turned up at San Francisco some time ago with a cargo of 250 good skins. But though she was suspected of being in the illicit trade and her papers were almost surely known to be crooked she could not be held on tangible evidence. She was well known to the sealing patrol of three countries and was recently boarded by the British close to the three mile limit in Canadian waters. But McLean smilingly declared to the captain, who knew him well, that his name was Woodside and he was a Mexican citizen. He was flying the Mexican flag and consequently was not molested at the time. But now that the Mexican government has declared that his papers are irregular, he will have a chance to explain the lurid history of his vessel in an American court. And it ought to make interesting reading.

***

Great interest has been displayed at the Navy Department over a report just received of the new British torpedo boat destroyers that are being built and which will be the most powerful and by far the fastest vessels of their sort ever floated. They are to be 33 knotters and good for a cruising radius of 3,000 miles at economical speed. Of course the naval sharps of this government want to better this record, but with the era of retrenchment and reform ahead, there is not much likelihood that the next naval appropriation bill will provide for any such vessels.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat?

Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder; or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and dropsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I sent for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. T. CURD, Wilmore, Ky.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Subway Tavern Quits.

The subway tavern proved a failure and the explanation of the manager gives the public some valuable pointers touching the conduct of the average drinking place. If his theories are correct, and there is no reason to doubt them, the New York saloonkeepers' profit is derived largely from illicit sales, adulterated liquors and excessive drinking. Here are some reasons assigned by the manager for the failure of the project. "We never have allowed a succession of many drinks, therefore we never got the drinker to the point where he became reckless of his money and where he began 'tapering' his drinks, wherein lies the profit. In other words, just as the customer was about to become profitable to us we sent him away. And once sent away, a profitable drinker never came back. Another cause of failure was that the tavern sold only pure liquors. Our profit on actual material sold has been as low as thirty per cent., whereas the average saloonkeeper could not exist unless he made from 100 to 200 per cent. Finally, the tavern reformers closed shop on Sunday and obeyed the excise law, which was a heavy handicap on profittaking."—*Ex.*

LAYING A SANITARY CITY.

New Orleans To Have Efficient Sewage and Pure Water Supply.

Until the Crescent City succeeds in constructing a modern system of drainage, sewerage and water supply it must remain more or less in danger of an annual visitation of yellow fever. As long as there are hundreds of miles of open gutters spotted with stagnant pools of filthy sewage, as long as the water supply of the city must be caught in 60,000 tanks of cypress wood, as long as the drainage equipment is so deficient that the streets are flooded for hours after a heavy rain—as long as these conditions exist New Orleans will be a menace to life and business over a large part of the country.

The people of New Orleans began to realize this years ago, and have made several attempts to improve conditions. In 1901 the work along all three trouble lines began in earnest, with a bond issue of $12,000,000 as a beginning. Already the capacity of the city's drainage system has been trebled, and only the heaviest of the semi-tropical rains cause floods.

The only drainage system which New Orleans had in the past was a series of pumping stations, which were really little more than great undershot waterwheels which worked backward by steam power and paddled the water which came to them forward and upward through a series of canals. These canals were shallow earth channels, which were allowed to become choked with hyacinths, lilies and other swamp growth. As the canals were practically level, the vertical distance which the wheels could lift was very small and their capacity insignificant, when one considers the vast amount of drainage they had to carry.

New Orleans gets sixty inches of rainfall in a year, which is more than in any other large city. It often rains at unprecedented rates, such as a half inch in three minutes, an inch in ten minutes, eight inches in six hours, and the like. The result was that on such occasions New Orleans's streets in many places were flooded from curb to curb, and people had to go about on rafts and in boats, wear rubber boots, and drive in hacks. It was often hours before the waterwheels could reduce the flood.

One of the first steps that George E. Earle, general superintendent of the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans, decided on was to improve the drainage system. The sewerage and water systems could come afterward. Under his direction $5,000,000 has been expended on drainage, the capacity for removing storm water is three times greater than it was, and sixty miles of drainage canals, which once stood practically full of water most of the time, are now kept at the proper level.

The drainage system as now in operation really consists of four systems draining as many portions of the city. There is a large central power station of eleven boilers and seven engines, each connected with an electric generator. The generators have a combined capacity of 5,700 horse power, which is distributed by wires to six separate pumping stations, where powerful screw centrifugal pumps—depending on the lift required—are operated as the occasion demands. Three of the stations have outlets in Lake Pontchartrain and the last in Bayou Bienvenu, which leads to Lake Borgne, some ten miles east of New Orleans. The final plan will see the delivering of all surface drainage into Lake Borgne, where the deposits of street washings can do no damage.

As a separate problem the board is treating the question of sewerage. In the first place, there is no possible point for a natural gravity sewage outlet. A few of the larger business houses, hotels and public buildings own or are connected with private force mains, through which the sewage is driven to the river by the nearest route. The better class of residences have modern plumbing, discharging into cesspools. The great bulk of premises, however, are served by closets in the rear.

The Mississippi River appears to solve readily the problem as to method of disposal. It carries from 200,000 to 1,500,00 cubic feet for a second of silt-laden water past the city in its way to the Gulf, one hundred miles below.

There will be a mighty shout of rejoicing when New Orleans can do away with the thousands of cypress wood cisterns which adorn, or rather blemish, the tops and sides and ends of the houses of the city. New Orleans has the choice of tapping the watersheds above Lake Pontchartrain, which would furnish plenty of soft, reasonably clear water, or of filtering the Mississippi. In consequence of the cost of the other project the matter of filtering the Mississippi has been taken up.

A pumping and purification plant covering seventy acres has been acquired along the upper city line. An intake will be located at the low water shore line of the river.—New York Tribune.

Judgeships at a Discount.

In an Irish court some years ago an old man was called into the witness box, and being old and just a little blind, he went too far—in more than one sense—and instead of going up the steps that led to the box, mounted those that led to the bench. Said the judge good humoredly, "Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" "Ah, shure, your honor," was the reply, "I'm an ould man now, and mebbe it's all I'm fit for."

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; a deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor ∴ ∴

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists

409-415 Pearl Street, New York

50c. and $1.00. All druggists

Popular Reading for the Month.

The complete novelette in the October *Lippincott's* is "A Manila Madness." Its author is Frederic Reddale, whose earlier works, "The Other Man" and "A Transaction in Rubies," have also been brought out by this Magazine. His latest production is primarily a mystery story possessing an intense love-interest. The plot is hatched at Manila, but quickly shifts to New York City for the scene of its unravelling. In his portrayal of the character feminine Mr. Reddale seems to be particularly felicitous, and in the dramatic situation he excels. A millionaire, whose one cross in life is a nomadic son, tries to draw up his will so as to control the future of his boy and anchor him to civilization. In distant Manila the wanderer learns of his father's taking-off and of the fortune that has been left to him—with "a string to it." Remorse and resentment fight for supremacy in facing these conditions. Then something happens—this something is the absorbing tale of "A Manila Madness."

Lippincott's is happy to be able to present fiction by the Hon. John Hay. "The Blood Seedling" is a good story, well written, and rests not only upon the late author's distinguished name, but upon the sympathetic treatment of a strong plot.

In addition to the two longer stories there are eight shorter ones of clever variety. These are "Weiga of Temagami," an animal story by Cy Warman; "Virginia Potluck," a charming love-tale of the South, written by one of its fair daughters, Sarah Chichester Page; "Jen of Culver's Jump," a human episode, by Robert Gilbert Welsh; "The Bishop and the Front-Door Key," an amusing social sketch, by Helen Sherman Griffith; "His own Medicine," a humorous story of the Far West, by Caroline Lockhart; "The Grafting of Abigail," by Edward Childs Carpenter—a balloon ascension story; "A Railroad Idyl," sweet and true, by Frank H. Sweet; and "Beyond the Outposts," a search-light on pioneer hardships, in fiction-form, by one of Uncle Sam's soldiers who can "wield the pen as well as the sword." It is signed simply "Lieut. L. B., U. S. A."

Maud Howe contributes another delightful travel-paper about "Anacrap" and "One of the Seven Jewels," which keeps the pace of the previous contribution.

The verse of the month is plentiful and of excellent quality; and the bright department called "Walnuts and Wine" produces choicest specimens of autumn vintage.

The New Squirrel Law.

Though the squirrel season does not open until the first day of October reports come in that they are already being shot. In regard to the squirrel law it may be of interest to hunters to know that the number that may be lawfully killed in any one day is limited to six, and any person killing more than that number is liable to a fine of $10 a head for every squirrel so killed in season and $10 for every squirrel killed out of season.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	† 6 15	† 9 30	† 2 05	† 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 45
Wolverton.....	† 6 58	† 10 08	.....	† 5 57
Kipps Run.....	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville.....				
Boyd.....	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa.....	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	.....	R10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck.....	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick.....				
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sicksbinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 51	3 43	7 19
Buttonwood.....	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre.....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre .....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre ....Leave	† 7 15	† 10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre.....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood.....	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke.....	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua.....				
Pond Hill.....	† 7 55	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Berwick.....	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck.....				
Creasy.....	8 18	† 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg.....				
Catawissa.....	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd.....	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville.....				
Kipps Run.....	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton.....	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Klines Grove.....	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury..... Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"s" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton 11.20 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.38 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.38 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	8:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m. Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p m. Exp. (Sat. only)	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp	1:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	4:20 p. m. Ex.
4:01 p m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.		
8:30 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
10:00 a. m. Ex.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
11:30 p m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and, at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland.....	10 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	f2 01	15 37
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	5 47
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 25	6
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg.....	7 35	10 41	2 33	6
Espy.....	7 3	0 48	2 40	6 31
Lime Ridge.....	7 44	10 54	2 46	6 2
Willow Grove.....	17 48	10 57	17 50	6 5
Briarcreek.....				
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	6 14
Beach Haven.....	8 15	f11 12	3 05	6 21
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	16 24
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 36
Hunlock's.....	8 33	11 39	3 31	17 08
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 23
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 54
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 08
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 48	11 18	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 58
Shickshinny.....	8 01	f11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	f8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove.....	f8 36	12 05	f3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND...	9 35	1 10	4 58	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1	3	5	
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 05	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 15	6 53	7 05
Zaners.....	9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 11
Edsons.....	10 01	f3 37	7 17	8 21
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 25
Lauboschs.....	10 08	3 45	7 3.	8 30
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2	4	6	8	
	†	†	†	†	
Jamison City.....	5 56	10 56	4 25	7 00	11
Central.....	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 52	7 22	12
Edsons.....	10 14	f11 09	14 56	17 24	12
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12
Zaners.....	10 35	f11 29	5 17	17 45	12
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1
Light Street.....	7 00	11 56	5 39	8 10	1
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 58	5 42	8 13	1
Bloom. Main St..	7 10	12 03	5 53	8 22	2
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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12-10-1y

LADIES

DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND

PRICE 25 $ AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

20-1 y

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2144 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Chester.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN STEWART,
of Franklin County.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN B. HEAD,
of Greensburg.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

A SONNET

Chauncy DePew
And Cortelyou
And Theodore too,
Got into a stew,
And looking quite blue—

And they said, alack!
Pay the money back:
For any how
We're elected now!

But when they went there
The Coffer was bare,
And John McCall
Had given them all
That he could spare!

F.

Jailed For Dunning On a Postal.

Because he sent a request for two month's salary on a postal card to W. R. Power, a Cobb county School Commissioner, J. B. Lynch of Trenton, N. J., teacher in a Cobb county school, is in jail, charged with violating the postal law, which prohibits the sending of a "dun" upon a postal card.

Lynch states that two month's salary was due him and that his wife and children in Trenton, N. J., were in need of funds. He spent his last cent for a postal card, and, ignorant of the law, sent a polite request that the money be sent him as soon as possible. He has written to State School Commissioner Merritt explaning the circumstances and asking the Commissioner to use his influence to have the charge dismissed.

In the meantime he is in jail at Chattanooga, Tenn., and unable o make provision for his family in Trenton.

Penalizing Graft in Private Life.

Graft in public life is the margin which any one of influence or position adds to what should be paid by the public and pockets it.

Graft in private life is exactly the same. It consists in the shave which all sorts of agents, from the purchasing agents of some great railroads down to the maid of all work in the house, collects off the purchases and supplies made for the principal in the case.

When Lord Russell of Killoween, attacked this evil in English life he failed wholly to secure legislation, but he gathered a great flood of evidence to show what was done in this direction. He proved that solicitors gathered graft from the investments which they made of the estates in their hands by collecting a commission off the bonds bought. Clergymen got graft from undertakers in whose way they threw business. So did the physicians and added commission from the apothecaries. Architects collected a shave on all supplies which went into a building. Managing directors gathered their share off corporations exactly as insurance directors in the big New York companies have done. As for servants, from butler to scullery maid, all of them were in English houses gathering their share.

The insurance investigations of New York show how widely diffused is this practice in this country. English experience could be matched point by point. Such graft is undoubtedly here as in England, where the Court of Appeals has passed on the question, illegal. Lord Russell of Killoween failed to secure legislation in England on the subject, his bill passing the Lords and failing in the Commons; but it is a direct result of his efforts that the New York Legislature has passed an act making any secret gift, gratuity or commission paid to an agent selling or purchasing any article a penal offense, be the graft taken by the agent of a billion dollar insurance company or by a servant buying the family marketing.

As this sweeping law comes to be enforced it will be amazing how much private graft will be found to be criminal which now passes as a custom of trade, from the split commissions of an insurance agent down to the "divide" with servants at the grocery.—*Phila. Press.*

Mrs. Ella Wilson Reed wife of W. S. Reed, died at her home here Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. She was aged fifty-two years and had been an invalid for many years. She was a daughter of Mr and Mrs. Richard Wilson of Danville, and had been previous to her marriage, a popular school teacher of that town. Mr. Reed has the profound sympathy of the community in his bereavement. The funeral services will be private, and will be held to-morrow at 1.30. Interment at Danville.

Mr. Campbell Stratton with one of the strongest supporting casts en-tour will appear at Grand Opera House on Monday Oct. 2nd. as Sherlock Holmes in "The Sign of the Four." The play is one that everyone enjoys. It tells a beautiful story in a most attractive way. The stage pictures presented are unusual permitting of some very pretty original sets. The first act shows the rooms of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson at 232 Baker St. London, and it is with the feeling of being at home that one gazes at the picture presented in this act, a scene in the smallest detail a reproduction of the room as given in the story is shown, and as the players one by one present themselves, the audience recognize well the characters they have learned to know and desire to love. The cast includes Miss Gay Rhea and others.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

State Police Will Soon be in Field.

Men Will be Ready for Service as Soon as the Mounts Arrive from the West and the Three Barracks are Completed

Pennsylvania's State police force will be in the field on November 1, unless something unforseen turns up in the meantime to disarrange the present plans.

But for the necessary buildings to house the men and horses the force could be organized and the squads sent out for duty in a couple of days after the return from Europe next Friday of Captain John C. Groome, superintendent of the force. Everything else will be in readiness when he arrives. Captain Groome is preparing plans for the barracks while on his trip.

While Dr. Francis D. Patterson is examining applicants for appointment to the force a representative is in the West selecting the mounts for the successful candidates. The arms are also being collected.

There are to be three barracks, located in different parts of the State. Each will have accommodations for quartering eighty policemen and their horses as well as officers. The latter will consist of a sergeant, lieutenant and a captain. There will also rank among the privates the necessary farriers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cooks and electricians.

The wages of the men will be as follows: Privates, $720; sergeants, $1000; lieutenants, $1200, and the captain, $1500. There will be a deputy superintendent, who will receive $2400.

It has not yet been decided whether the men will wear caps or felt hats. Their uniforms will be in regulation army blue. They will wear blouse shirts, and will be equipped with carbines, revolver and a long "billy."

No Eight Hour Day

Coal Operators Will Not Yield

One of the biggest coal operators in Scranton who has just come from Philadelphia, where he had a conference with President Baer, of the Reading, declares, unhesitatingly, and for publication, that the operator will not, under any consideration, grant the demand of the mine workers for an eight hour day, and that they propose to agree only that the present agreement shall be continued. Announcement to this effect will be made, he said, after the miners hold their convention in Shamokin, December 14.

"An eight hour day," the operator continued, "would be equivalent to a 12 per cent increase in the miners' wages. If we granted that it would be necessary for us to raise the price of coal, and the public would not stand for that. We are willing, however, to readopt the present agreement with the miners, perhaps, with some modifications that can be mutually decided upon.

"I was speaking to President Baer the other day. He said that nothing will be done until the miners finally formulate their demands at the Shamokin convention on December 14, and present them to us for our discussion. The operators will not entertain the eight hour day proposition, that is a certainty."

To Finish in White House.

Exchange of Ratified Treaties to Take Place in Washington.

It can now be stated definitely that the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia will take place in Washington shortly after the treaty has been ratified by the respecteve sovereigns.

It is probable that this will be done in the White House as a compliment to President Roosevelt, but no definite arrangements have been made nor has it been decided by whom the treaties shall be exchanged.

Ayer's

Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuralgia, nervousness, depression. If the

Sarsaparilla

stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

"Returning from the Cuban war, I was a perfect wreck. My blood was bad, and my health was gone. But a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely cured me."
H. C. DOEHLER, Scranton, Pa.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Impure Blood

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

For District Attorney

VOTE FOR

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL

of Bloomsburg.

Your Support is Respectfully Solicited. 9-14 7t

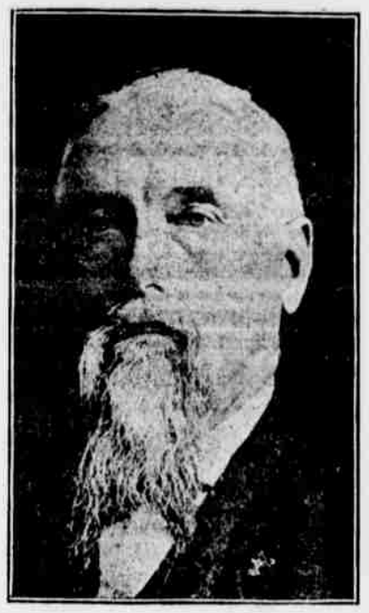
FOR

County Commissioner

VOTE FOR

CHARLES L. SANDS

of Mt. Pleasant.



Independent Candidate.

Bloomsburg Fair.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold its 51st annual exhibition on October 10 11-12 and 13. From all indications the coming Fair will eclipse all former ones. An attractive speed program has been arranged as follows: Wednesday October 11, 2:18 Pacing, 2:27 Trotting and 2:40 class for County horses. Thursday Oct 12, 2:15 Pacing, 2:17 Trotting, 2:21 Pacing and free for all county horses. Friday Oct. 13, 2:10 Class, 2:22 Trotting and 2:25 Pacing.

Free attractions will consist of Parkers Trained Dogs, White and Lamart Acrobats, and Tessier on Wire and Trapeze, making six acts, daily in front of grand stand.

The poultry department will be a show in itself.

All are most cordially invited to continue contributing to the success of the Fair by exhibiting the products of the Farm and Household.

The tenth annual reunion of the Columbia County Veterans' Association was held at Catawissa last Saturday. The town was beautifully decorated with the National colors. A meeting was held when 150 veterans responded to roll call. Orangeville was chosen as the next place os meeting. The following officers were chosen for the following year: President, A. W Eveland, Orangeville; vice president, J. M. Harman, Millville; secretary, E. W. Coleman, Orangeville; treasurer, Joseph Fleckenstine, Orangeville; financial secretary, W. R. Ringrose, Bloomsburg; chaplain, Rev. W. R. Whitney, Bloomsburg. In the afternoon at 1:30 there was a parade, and a camp fire at the Opera House with speeches and music by the Catawissa Band. It was a most enjoyable occasion for the old soldiers.

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Autumn Attire.

After you've been caught in a shower has it been your experience to find yourself too large for the new suit the next time you put it on? If you're lucky enough to be clothed in

One of Our Fall Suits

You can rest assured it won't go back on you in that manner. We attend to all the shrinking before you get our garments.

Our stock includes all styles, all fabrics; to fit all kinds of men. Some are marked as low as $5.00 and at various prices up to as high as $18.00 a suit.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR LINE.

TOWNSEND'S

What We Show in Colored Dress Goods For Fall and Winter.

All Wool Cloths—36 inches wide at 32½ cents.

All Wool Serges—38 inches wide at 50 cents.

All Wool Henrietta—38 inches wide at 50 cents.

All Wool Serges—46 inches wide at 75 cents.

All Wool Henrietta—46 inches wide at 1.00.

Hohairs—50 inches wide at 65 cents.

All Wool Collingsdale—46 inches wide at 1.15.

All Wool Storm Serges—42 and 54 inches wide, steam shrunken at 50, 75, 1.00 and 1.50.

Mohairs—36 and 44 inches wide at 50c. and 1.00.

All Wool Prunellas—46in wide at 75c. and 1.00.

All Wool Panama Cloth—38, 46 and 48 inches wide at 50c., 75c and 1.00.

All Wool Covert Cloths—50 inches wide at 75c., 1.00 and 1.50.

All Wool Broad Cloths—50 inches wide at 1.00 1.25 and 1.50.

All Wool Cheviots—42 and 50 inches wide at 50c., and 85c., and 1.00.

Steam Shrunken all Wool Heavy Suitings—For Tailor Made Gowns, 54 inches wide at 1.25.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant

Cures Coughs and Colds

It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Mrs. Wm. Elwell and daughter, Mrs. N. U. Funk, are visiting E. W. Elwell at Towanda.

The work on the paving of Centre street below Main was begun by the contractor Monday.

Geo. E. Elwell and son Edward left Saturday for Hartford, Conn., where Edward will enter Trinity College.

The supper advertised by St. Margaret's Guild of the Episcopal church for Oct. 7, has been postponed.

The new bowling alley back of E. F. Row's barber shop was opened last week, and has been well patronized.

Miss Winifred Beckley has gone to Summit, N. J., where she will attend the Kent Place school for young ladies.

J. H. Coleman and wife after a pleasant summer at their cottage near Forks, have returned to their home in town.

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition. 25 cents. tf.

Dr. G. H. Hemingway has been at Williamsport this week, presiding as moderator over the session of the Northumberland Presbytery.

Sol Smith of Kalamazoo, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones on Third street. It has been fourteen years since his last visit to Bloomsburg.

Wm. Terwilliger accompanied by his wife is at Philadelphia this week attending the convention of street car men of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Friday October 6th, 1905, is the last day to pay taxes in order to get a vote this Fall. Attend to this before it is too late.

Chas. W. Shaffer and wife arrived here Tuesday and will spend the winter at this place. "Jugger" has been managing and playing first base during the past season for the Savannah, Ga. base ball team of the South Atlantic league.

Aarangements are being made by the councils of the Lutheran and Retormed churches to remove the dead from the old burying ground at the corner of Center and First streets. The property will be, after grading, a fine location for building.

"Rudolph and Adolph" a highly enjoyable musical farce, was presented at the Opera House last night to a large and well pleased audience. The piece is a laugh almost from start to finish, interspersed with some very good singing and dancing specialties.

Mrs. John W. Neyhard died at the Genesean Hospital in Philadelphia, where she had undergone an operation for cancer. Her death occurred at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. She was aged 47 years, and is survived by a husband, son and two daughters. Funeral takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Rosemont.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Renee, daughter of Mrs. Stuart Mitchell, to Mr. Thomas M. Righter, on Wednesday, September 28th. at Carlisle, Pa.

Dr. W. H. Purman died at Milheim, Pa., last evening, after an illness of several months. The body was brought here at 2.36 this afternoon, and was met at the station by the Elks lodge of this town, and escorted to his former residence on Third Street. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

Don't Get Footsore! Get Allen's Foot-Ease

A wonderful powder that cures tired, aching, swollen sweating feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute. 9-21 4t

The opening of the fall teaching season has increased my classes in music, but have still time for others. Piano-forte, violin and harmony taught in the latest, best and most thorough methods. Refer to the many pupils who have studied with me during the past year, for results and references. Prospectus for 1905-06 sent on application. Write or call on Chas. P. Elwell, 233 West Third St. Bloomsburg, Pa.

The next attraction at the Opera House will be "The Sign of the Four," a dramatization of Conan Doyle's celebrated story, of which the great detective Sherlock Holmes is the central figure. This story is one of the most thrilling and interesting in which Holmes figures, and the play will be presented by a capable company headed by the celebrated actor, Campbell Stratton, as the detective. Bloomsburg Opera House, Monday, October 2nd.

The management of the Bloomsburg and Millville Electric Railroad have purchased the Beagle mill property, three miles out from town, and work will be started for preparing for a summer pleasure park. Along little fishing creek will be built a dam, and a pond or lake constructed half-a-mile in length furnishing a place for boating etc. in summer, and skating in winter. It is expected to be put in shape for the public by next summer.

Theta Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle of town, accompanied by the Bloomsburg Band went to Danville Monday evening to pay a visit to Montour Castle. They paraded up and down Main street one hundred and twenty-five strong headed by the band and took the Danville car at Mrarket Square for Danville where there was another parade, and afterwards repaired to the Eagle Hall where speeches were made after which a luncheon was served at the Armory.

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

In presenting the character of Sherlock Holmes in "The Sign of the Four," we get the real love story of the great detective. In this particular story of the Sherlock Holmes series, we see the famous man in a new phase of character, fighting for the woman he loves. The dramatist has made a most interesting play from the book, adding many new characters and situations that makes the story one of absorbing interest. Not only in the story of love and adventure, thrilling situations, and unsual climaxs, but there has been added some very bright comedy. Mr. Campbell Stratton the star of the production is supported in a very strong cast including Miss Gay Rhea at Grand Opera House Monday eve. Oct. 2.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin. M. D., OCULIST,**

PLUMMER'S PUBLIC RECORD REVEALED AND RENUNCIATION OF CRIMES DEMANDED

Distinguished Republican Lawyer Calls For a Statement From the Candidate of His Party On Salient Questions.

On August 30 Henry C. Niles, Esq., a distinguished lawyer and steadfast Republican, of York, Pa., addressed a letter on behalf of himself and his associates in the Lincoln Party, to Hon. J. Lee Plummer, Republican machine nominee for State Treasurer, propounding certain questions with respect to Mr. Plummer's public life and requesting categorical answers. The questions are pertinent, and as a stalwart Republican Mr. Niles had a right to the information and declarations which he sought. More than three weeks have elapsed since the letter was received by Mr. Plummer, and as "silence gives consent," his failure to reply is confession of the accuracy of the statements it contained.

Following is the full text of the letter which has not been answered:

"YORK, PA., August 30th, 1905.

"Hon. J. Lee Plummer, Republican nominee for State Treasurer.

"Dear Sir—Because you have been nominated by the Republican convention for the office of State Treasurer, I feel that I may not be taking undue liberty in venturing to address to you this communication on behalf of myself and some others who have requested me to attempt to give voice to their thought at this time.

"For ourselves and on behalf of many other Republican voters who we believe are similarly interested, we desire to call your attention to some facts and current impressions, and ask an expression from you that may be useful to the voters in determining their action at the fall election.

"There have been rumors that heretofore the State Treasury has been used for partisan and personal advantage; that the selection of banks as depositories has been dictated by the persons controlling the Republican Organization for political considerations, and sometimes for private gain.

Record Not at All Reassuring.

"What we have learned about your record and asaociations does not fully assure us that in your hands such abuses would be impossible.

"You were a member of the Legislature of 1903.

"We are informed that during that session you voted for all of what were known as the Machine legislation and grab bills, and as chairman of the Elections Committee were active in unseating the two Democratic members, Blumle, of Cameron, and Ferry, of Luzerne, against all evidence, and at the close of the session, in order that Republican contestants, without right, might get the salaries and perquisites of office.

"It was said that this proceeding was so rankly partisan that it was opposed and condemned even by such stalwarts as McClain and Cooper.

"You were a member of the last House of Representatives, and are credited with 'going along' with the Penrose-Durham Machine.

"You ranged yourself against the indorsement of President Roosevelt's plans to relieve the people from the crying injustice of railroad discriminations and rebates.

"You were opposed to any action for personal registration, in preparation for which the Constitution had been amended, and which was urged by the Governor and the best elements of the State.

"You were antagonistic to the effort to introduce into our civil service the merit system of appointment and promotion, that has done so much for the purification of politics in the Federal service and in other States, and to which the Republican party of the nation is irrevocably committed.

"You voted for the villainous Puhl bill, designed to cripple societies for the prevention of vice; for the infamous Erhardt bills, for the protection of the white slave traders, and for the Philadelphia ripper bills, the only possible purpose of which could be to rivet upon that city the chains of an organization of public plunderers.

Oath to Obey the Constitution Forgotten.

"You took a solemn oath to obey the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

"The Governor called your attention to your sworn duty to reapportion the State.

"You did nothing.

"The same Constitution which you had sworn to 'support, obey and defend' made it your duty 'to enforce by appropriate legislation' the provisions of the seventh article.

"Not only did you do nothing to fulfill this oath-bound obligation, but you are said to have accepted and used free passes issued by lawless corporations in deliberate defiance of the eighth section of that article.

"If the above stated, currently reported allegations are true, you can hardly expect the vote of the citizens who are not tainted by partisan poison.

"If you really did knowingly violate your oath as Representative, what security can you give that you will not be equally false as treasurer?

"If you gave all of your influence as Legislator for the assistance of the 'criminal combination masquerading under the name of Republicans,' what guarantee can you give us that you will not turn over the contents of the State Treasury to their loving care?

"We desire to be entirely just to you. If these statements are incorrect, and you have been misrepresented by rumor and newspaper reports; or if the Assembly's minutes, that we have been informed sometimes recorded you as present and voting when you were really miles away, have been fraudulently kept in regard to all of your actions by wicked persons bent on your disgrace, we will be happy to have you inform us, and we will gladly assist you in efforts to counteract the effect of so gross a libel.

"It is possible that you did what you did involuntarily and under the influence of that spoilsman, hypnotism, that has led astray other not inherently bad men.

"You may not have really known what was going on, but were deluded to consider yourself an irrespsonsible agent of an irresistible political force, and that your only function was to receive and carry out instructions from your masters in conclave at the mansion on the Harrisburg river front.

"You may not have known, as did none of us, the full measure of the depravity and dishonest purpose of the men who had stolen the livery of the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt for the service of the graft devil.

"You are surely now informed of their baseness and of that treachery and fraud that has been recently so clearly revealed as to stifle all pretense of denial.

"If, notwithstanding your unfortunate past, you are still in fibre an honest and patriotic man, such as only would be qualified to administer the millions of the people's money, you will now repudiate all connection and sympathy with the grafters, and do it with all the more indignant vehemence because they have so grossly deceived you to your dishonor.

"It will, of course, be unpleasant to admit that you were so simple minded as not to discern the dishonesty and impropriety of the schemes in which you were made a tool; but it would be better for your lasting fame to go down to history as the dupe rather than as the accomplice of the public enemy, or the accessory after the fact of their admitted sordid crimes.

"If you can take this position; if you can conscientiously affirm that you were only careless and negligent; if you can plead ignorance of the true character and wicked purposes of those you have heretofore served, your fellow citizens, while pitying your former imbecility, will admire your manly frankness and may consider the excuse.

Not Too Late For Repentance.

"If you will forever renounce all further relations with Durham, forsake Penrose and all his works, read the Constitution of your Commonwealth and pledge yourself to give the remnant of your days to fulfilment of your often-taken and as often-disregarded oath for its support; if you will do all this as publicly and immediately as you have sinned openly and incessantly there will be joy from Dixie's line to the New York border as over one sinner that repenteth.

"You may be able to give some other defense; if so we will gladly consider it.

"If you succeed in convincing your fellow citizens either that the material allegations in regard to your record herein referred to are untrue, or that there is some valid excuse for them; or, that you are entitled to be absolved on the ground of ignorance, and, with contrition for your past, you now sincerely intend to take your stand on the side of the people in the fight with the spoilsmen, they may conclude to confide to you the treasury of the State.

"If you will favor me with a speedy answer, I shall, with your permission, give it as much publicity as this letter may receive.

"Trusting that under the circumstances this letter will not be considered an unwarrantable intrusion, and with respect, which I hope will be greatly increased by the temper and matter of your reply, I remain sincerely yours. "HENRY C. NILES."

DRESS GOODS.

If you are thinking of Dress Materials you should visit the CLARK STORE, you will find a complete line of all the most popular materials of the season and at prices the lowest. We mention a few items below; but come see the goods.

BROADCLOTHS:-- A special lot, actually worth today, if we had to buy $1.25 yard, but we will sell this lot only while they last at $1.00 yard to open the season.

36 inch Imported Mohairs, Black and Colors,	50c. a yard
50 inch Mohairs, Black Brown and Green,	50c. a yard
52 inch Wool Crash Suitings, Grey,	1.00 a yard
56 inch Real Cravenette Suitings,	1.65 a yard
56 inch Fine Suitings,	1.25 a yard
46 inch Wool Serges,	1.00 a yard
38 inch Silk Sublime	1.00 a yard
42 inch Black Crispene,	1.00 a yard

Coats, Suits, Skirts.

You will find a full line of these in the newest models now ready for your selection. See the Tailored Suits—newest effects.

See the Tourist Coats at $5.00. The Empire Coat at $16.00. The $5.00 Panama Skirt and the Children's Coats.

Dress Trimmings.

Yokings, Bandings, Edgings, Ornaments, Braids, Etc.

Millinery.

A great line—a big assortment of finely trimmed Hats in the newest models. Come and see them. Hats made to your order. Millinery work of all kinds done.

Hosiery--Underwear.

A complete line of Hosiery for Men, Women and Children. Undearwear for Ladies' and Children, all kinds.

Kid Gloves.

The best $1.00 Kid Glove sold. Come and see them.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

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—DEALERS IN—

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Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

THE SHADOW ON THE BLIND

As a hospital nurse of many years' anding, I have been through me strange experiences, but per-ps none quite so thrilling as the e I am about to relate.

I was nursing a private case in e vicinity of Bloomsbury Square, d on this particular occasion I as on night duty. My patient, who s nothing to do with the story, as asleep, and I stepped into the joining room intending to write me letters. The room was not hted, and feeling all at once dis-clined to write, I drew a chair up the window and looked out into e night. The window faced one the side streets off the square, d to-night the place seemed ite deserted. It was terribly blus-ring, and the street shone wet in e yellow light of the lamps. It was t a particularly cheerful outlook, d I was on the point of drawing e curtains when my attention was tracted by the solitary figure of a an. He was well dressed, and ore an opera hat.

The collar of his coat was turned high so I could only catch a mpse of his face as he passed by e lighted lamps near, but he ruck me as being ill or excited. I ould have thought no more about m, however, had he not paused ddenly in his walk and looked spiciously up and down the street. pparently satisfied that he was one he crossed the road and let mself into the house just opposite. e struck a light and proceeded to aw off his boots. Then the door osed noiselessly and I could see no ore. Vaguely I wondered why I ould feel so interested in the mys-rious stranger.

So strong was my curiosity in the ouse across the road that after sat-fying myself that my patient was ill asleep I again took up my po-tion near the window, taking care ot to be observed. I had scarcely ttled myself when I saw one of e rooms lit up suddenly. I saw e man pass before the window and row himself into a chair. He was t long alone. The door of the om opened and I saw a young wo-an, much bejeweled and in even-g dress. I could only see her pro-le and a mass of yellowish hair. he was evidently agitated, for she equently raised her hands either entreaty, or expostulation. He hom I supposed to be her husband, emed entirely to ignore her. resently he rose and poured out a lass of what looked like spirits of me kind, which he swallowed at a ulp. Then he pulled the blind own sharply. Did he feel my two yes watching.

I was on the point of rising to eave the room when something appened which held me riveted to he spot. The shadows of the man nd woman were clearly cut against he blind, and what I saw sent a old shudder through me. They ere both standing now, she erect nd stiff, and he with an arm raised s if to strike. Would the blow fall? ntoxicated as I felt sure he must e I trembled for the woman. Fool! id he but know that his move-ents were telling their own tale to n eager watcher across the road. he blow fell, and it must have been eavy, for the woman staggered un-er it. She put out her arm to stay he second blow, which fell with orrible precision. I thought I eard a faint scream above the ound of the wind and the rain, and a my excitement I raised the win-ow. Should I call for the police?

Then I reflected that after all it ould be wiser not to mix myself p with a domestic brawl. Perhaps he blows which I had seen fall ere less severe than the shadows eemed to indicate. But see! they re there again—the woman is on er feet; he seizes her by the wrists nd presses her slowly backward nto the shadow of the room, and I an see no more. Presently the ights are extinguished and silence eigns. Cold and sick with what I ad seen, I was on the point of shut-ing the window when I saw the ouse door open, and the man step out into the street. This time I made no effort to conceal myself. My blood was fairly hot with indig-nation against the man for his cowardly and brutal assault. As he passed the window I said in a clear voice, "You brute!"

The following day the papers gave an account of a murder. It had taken place in the house across the road. With a feeling of horror I realized that I had witnessed the perpetration of the crime by the shadow on the blind, and the mur-derer had escaped. I had seen him pass and made no effort to bring him to justice; but then I did not know the truth. The man was of medium height and slight of build, but otherwise he was but a type of the smart society set—a unit cut in the same pattern as his fellows.

There was no peculiarity in face, figure, or walk which would enable me to identify him.

So, after due deliberation, I de-cided to leave the matter in the hands of the police. The woman, whoever she might be, was dead and beyond the need of human aid, and I felt convinced that sooner or later her assassin would be discov-ered. But the days passed into weeks, and weeks into months, and the mystery was still unsolved. It seemed as if the man would after all escape justice.

Little did I guess that I was to be the unconscious cause of bringing his sin home to him.

It was three years since the crime. I had almost forgotten, or rather ceased to recall to mind, that weird night in Bloomsbury Square. Sometimes I thought of the murderer still at large, and could only trust he had repented of his cruel deed.

One day I was telegraphed for to attend a case at Manden Hall in Yorkshire. One of the guests—a stranger to me—met me at the sta-tion with a dogcart. He briefly ex-plained that there had been a gun accident, hoped I had had a pleasant journey, and remarked on the cool-ness of the evening—then relapsed into silence. It was dusk, so I could not see my companion's face very distinctly, but during the three-mile drive I was filled with a strange un-accountable sensation that he and I had met before. Where and when and under what circumstances I could not say. His name I learnt was George Orton, and I discovered later that he had an antipathy to hospital nurses.

One afternoon I was sitting with my patient, who was now convales-cent, in the big entrance hall when the men who had been out shooting came in. They settled themselves in the various divans and chairs and called for tea. I was on the point of retiring when my patient called me back.

"Don't go, nurse," he said, laugh-ingly. "Come and tell us one of your odd experiences. I am sure you have had any amount."

Smiling, I seated myself, and glanced at my audience. My eyes met Mr. Orton's and again I felt that queer feeling that he and I had met before. Then quite suddenly I recalled that night in Bloomsbury Square. "I will tell you about a murder I once saw committed with-out knowing it was one," I said.

"Ah! that sounds exciting," said the men in chorus. Only Mr. Orton was silent, and I felt his eyes fixed on me during my narrative.

"He saw you then?" said one of my listeners.

"Yes, he saw me. I spoke aloud as he passed under the window. I called him 'a brute' and—"

There was a crash of broken china. Mr. Orton had risen sud-denly, and in doing so upset a small table containing cups and saucers. All eyes were turned to him; mine must have been the most eager, most startled, for I knew instinc-tively that he was the man whose shadow I had seen on the blind that night three years ago.

His face was livid, his hands were tightly clenched to hide their tre-mor.

"What's wrong, Orton?" asked the men. Only I was silent and mo-tionless. My eyes were still riveted on him in a kind of horror, for his guilt was depicted on his face. The mask had fallen, he could act no more.

Yet in spite of all I felt a pang of pity for my victim, for his was not the face of a criminal. His crime must have been the result of intoxi-cation or heated anger, not of cruel-ty. Did he read the softer look in my eyes? I cannot tell, but the muscles of his face relaxed; he seemed to breathe again.

The men were still pressing him for some reason for his unusual be-havior and I saw him pull himself together with an effort.

"A touch of my old heart com-plaint," he said lightly. "Nurse, I shall want your aid, I think," he added, looking me steadily in the face.

I was silent.

"Will you undertake my case?" he questioned with a smile. I mar-velled at the man's power of acting, for I was not blind to the hidden meaning of his words.

"Yes, I will do what I can," I said slowly, vaguely wondering at my own weakness.

"Thank you."

The incident was soon forgotten by all save myself and Mr. Orton. Every hour I expected to hear of his sudden departure. He had already obviously suffered much; it was an awful thought to know he was in my power. I felt I could not use my knowledge for his downfall; he trusted me. That same evening I received a note from him. It ran thus:

"You know my secret—I feel you know. I read it in your eyes—I am in your hands; do as you think best; I will make no attempt at flight. If you knew the whole story you would pity the sinner, perhaps, a lit-tle. Though I have not the courage to give myself up to justice, I will allow you to do so if you desire it. —G. O."

I destroyed the letter and kept silence. If I sinned in so doing I will hope for forgiveness. George Or-ton and I never met again, but some few years later I received a letter from him posted from some lonely spot on the west coast of Africa. In it he told me he was spending his life in the service of others, hoping thereby to atone in a measure for the crime which had darkened his life. He concluded with some words of heartfelt gratitude toward my-self. Once more I was glad that I had held silence. I had wronged no living soul, and I believed I had helped one man on to better things. —London Tatler.

A man in the State of Kansas re-cently eloped with his mother-in-law, and Kansas is a prohibition State, too.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

Government Studies Oppor-tunities for the People

PROSPERITY IS EVIDENT

Dr. Butler Says Added Intelligence Demonstrates the Value of Modern Methods of Teaching—People are Busy, Happy and Prosperous—Technical Instruction Important.

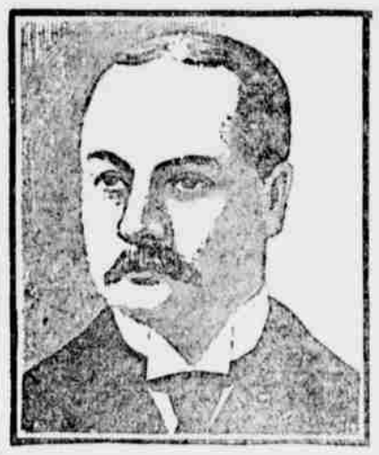
To features of an educational sys-tem often referred to in this coun-try as "fads" Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia Uni-versity, ascribes the wonderful pro-gress and prosperity which within the last few years have been at-tained by Germany.

No one can speak of this subject with a more intimate acquaintance with facts relating to it than Dr. But-ler. He was for years before his ac-cession to the presidency of a great university an expert on educational matters, both from the practical and theoretical side.

"Everywhere in Germany," said the Doctor, "are evidences of pros-perity and development. The coun-try is filled with manufacturing es-tablishments, which are being run to their full capacity. The progress which the empire has made in the last hundred years is truly remark-able. Since the batle of Jena, when the Germans received perhaps their most humiliating defeat, the country has taken on a new life. The devel-opment since the Franco-Prussian war is astonishing.

"This progress is due to commer-cial and industrial advancement, for the Germans are manufacturing for the markets of the world and are competing for trade in every land. Germany has a population of from sixty to seventy millions, and she is reaching out in every direction for opportunities to advance her inter-ests and to find employment for her people.

"Education in Germany is practi-cal. The pupils learn theory, and at the same time they are able to exe-cute. The manual training which the German school boy receives is of much assistance to him, no matter what vocation he may adopt. If he becomes a skilled artisan his train-



Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

ing has taught him how best to carry out the idea he has conceived. If he becomes an architect his faculties are already accustomed to his work. In this country we put much stress upon the so-called three 'R's'—read-ing, writing and arithmetic. There are those who would have especial attention put on those things which are in themselves the least impor-tant. How many persons use arith-metic after they have learned to count.

"Is it not, after all, more impor-tant than anything else that the pu-pils of the schools should be taught how to use all their faculties? There is no reason why every one should not learn to draw, just as he learns to write. Every one who would learn to draw would not make an ar-tist any more than does every boy who now learns to write become a poet. Yet writing is useful. It is silliness to decry instruction which has demonstrated its value.

The young German goes to his work equipped, and immediately he comes under the supervision of well trained and educated men. Every factory in Germany has its chemist. No great manufacturing enterprise would be undertaken over there without the advice of scientists. There is the demand everywhere for the man who knows.

"Technical education in Germany never comes to an end. One of the most useful institutions in the em-pire is the Technical High School at Charlottenberg. It maintains a corps of specialists in every branch of industry. If a dyer finds that his product is not satisfactory, he takes samples of the water from his vats, specimens of his dyes and bolts of the cloth which he has colored and goes to Charlottenberg. He tells his troubles to the professor who has charge of that department. They talk the matter over with him thorough-ly. The professor examines the samples and the dyer camps for a week at Charlottenberg.

"The professor will tell after he has completed his investigation that he finds such and such a fault in the process, and says that if certain changes are made everything will be all right. The dyer goes home happy. If a manufacturer of rolled beams experiences difficulties which he cannot overcome he also goes to Charlottenberg. In such cases the manufacturers do not have to pay a cent.

Coal costs most in South Africa, least in China.

DUKE OF ORLEANS' DISCOVERY.

Adds 110 Miles to Known Shore Line of Greenland.

Captain Koldewey, the famous leader of the German arctic expe-dition of 1869-70, wrote nearly thir-ty-five years ago, after he had planted his flag on the east coast of Greenland, at Cape Bismarck:

"I am fully convinced that per-haps never, or at least only in very particularly favorable years, can any ship advance along this coast. The heavy sea ice, closely joined to the land ice, gives one the impression of a rampart built for eternity."

The Duke of Orleans had char-tered the Belgica for a cruise in the arctic between Spitzbergen and Greenland. He did not expect to go very far north or to make great dis-

The Duke of Orleans.

coveries, though he hoped that his soundings and other oceanographic work might add interesting facts to our knowledge of the Arctic Ocean; but the greatest chance an explorer has had for a decade came to him, and he improved it, says the New York Times.

It was the splendid luck of this princely traveler that he happened to be in the right place with a good ship when the time came to make a dash for the north. The manage-ment of the Ziegler arctic enterprise heard that the Duke was going to cruise in the Greenland Sea and asked him if he would be kind enough to call at Shannon Island and see if Fiala and his party might have reached that spot, where supplies had been sent by Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the first Ziegler expedition.

The Duke said he would call at Shannon Island. We know now that he found the Baldwin caches undis-turbed, for no explorer had been near them. But there was open wa-ter to the north! The Duke of Or-leans did what any man of sense would do with such an opportunity in his grasp. He got up steam with-out an hour's delay and set out for the unknown.

He crossed its threshold and sail-ed in waters where no ship has ever been before. We have, as yet, only a few details of his remarkable journey, buf we may rely upon their accuracy. They were written by Lieut. Bergendahl, a Swedish offi-cer and a member of the Duke's ex-pedition. Returning from the north he had an opportunity to mail a let-ter in Iceland, and it was received by Prof. Nathorst of Sweden, a geographer of the first rank and the brilliant explorer who gave us our present exact knowledge of the re-markable Franz Josef Fiord in East Greenland.

Thirty-five years ago Capt. Kol-dewey, with eight men and a heavily laden sledge, left his winter quar-ters on the ship Germania, at Sa-bine Island. Amid baffling winds and deep snows the party plowed their way northward, suffering bitterly from the cold, though they tugged very hard at the sledge ropes. When they discovered and named Cape Bis-marck their supplies were so re-duced that they were forced to re-trace their steps to the ship.

Between Cape Bismarck and In-dependence Bay, discovered by Peary on his journey across the in-land ice, still stretched an unknown coast about 400 miles in length. It was the only part of Greenland's periphery that was entirely un-known. It will be necessary to deter-mine the trend of all this coast be-fore we can accurately outline on our maps the greatest island of the world.

The Duke of Orleans has reduced the length of the unknown coast line by 110 miles by steaming that dis-tance to the north of Cape Bismarck. There are now only about 290 miles of shoreline to be surveyed to give us a fairly accurate idea of the shape of the island.

The Belgica party made a rough survey of the unknown coast from Cape Bismarck to the parallel of 78 degrees 16 minutes north latitude and gave the name of Terra de France to the new shores of Green-land they had discovered. They re-port that Cape Bismarck is not a cape, as Koldewey believed it to be, but is an island.

The east coast of Greenland has now been explored from Cape Fare-well at the southern end of the island to the Belgica's farthest, a distance of over 1,400 miles in a straight line and far greater following the shoreline.

The success of the Duke of Or-leans this year cannot fail to stimu-late exploration on this side of Greenland, and it will not be sur-prising if the east coast is thoroughly well mapped within ten years.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT

you feel the good that's done by Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cleanses, regulates and invigorates Stom-ach, Liver and Bowels and so purifies the blood. And through the blood, it cleanses, repairs, and invigorates the whole system.

In recovering from "grippe," or in con-valescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other exhausting diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to build up needed flesh and strength. It rouses every organ into natural action, promotes all the bodily functions, and re-stores health and vigor.

For every disease that comes from foul or Weak Stomach, a torpid Liver or im-pure Blood, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bili-ousness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, or Scrofulous affections, the "Dis-covery" is a sovereign remedy. Don't be hypnotized, wheedled, or over per-suaded into accepting a substitute only that some selfish medicine seller may make a greater profit on the inferior article. The "Discovery" has a great record of nearly forty years with thou-sands of cures behind it.

Dear Sir—Several years ago my blood be-came impoverished and I became run down in health. I had no appetite, could not sleep, and was practically unfitted for work. Suf-fered from innumerable boils and was in bad shape. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-ery relieved me of my wretched condition. The medicine built up my system and re-stored me to a normal condition of health. I can speak most highly also, of Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription, as it has been used in my family for years in cases of female trouble.

VALENTINE FRANK,
140 Goodrich Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consult-ing Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper-bound FREE on re-ceipt of 21 one-cent stamps for mailing *only*; or cloth-bound for 31 cents. Address the Author, as above.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

MILTON FAIR—REDUCED RATES and special train service via Penn-sylvania Railroad on account of the Milton Driving Park Association Fair at Milton, Pa., October 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on these dates round-trip tickets to Milton and re-turn from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, East Bloomsburg, Mt. Carmel, Millersburg, Middleburg, and in-termediate stations at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets good going and returning only on the date of issue. 2t

REDUCED RATES TO SCRANTON via the Pennsylvania Railroad, ac-count Firemen's Parade Day. On account of Parade Day, Firemen's Association, State of Pennsylvania, at Scranton, Pa., Thursday, October 5, the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany will sell excursion tickets to Scranton on October 4 and 5, good going on those dates and good re-turning until October 6, inclusive, from Muncy, Mifflinburg, Middle-burg, Georgetown, Shamokin, Tom-hickon, and intermediate stations, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

OLD HOME WEEK AT HARRIS-burg. Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip via Penn-sylvania Railroad. On account of Old Home Week at Harrisburg, October 1 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excur-sion tickets to Harrisburg at rate of single fare for the round trip (mini-mum rate 25 cents) from the follow-ing points on dates specified:

On October 1, 2, and 3, tickets, good for return passage within five days, including date of sale, will be sold from Paoli, Nescopeck Wil-liamsport, Altoona, Frederick, Bal-timore, and intermediate stations.

On October 3, tickets, good for return passage on that date only, will be sold from stations between Philadelphia and Berwyn, inclusive, and from stations between Wilkes-Barre and Wapwallopen, inclusive.

On October 4, 5 and 7, tickets, good for return passage only on date of issue, will be sold from Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Al-toona, Philadelphia, Frederick, Bal-timore, and intermediate stations.

For specific rates and further in-formation consult nearest ticket agent. 2t

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

WHISKY STORED IN GERMANY.

Distillers Find It Cheaper Than Pay-ing Taxes in This Country.

It is not generally known that Louis-ville distillers and warehouse men own warehouses in Germany in which con-siderably more than a million gallons of Kentucky whisky is stored and will some time be returned to this state, says the Louisville Herald.

The reason for storing whisky in Germany is to save money, although there may be the contributing reason of securing a sea flavor. The national law formerly provided that whisky must be taken out of bond inside of three years, and the tax of $1.10 a gal-lon must be paid on it when taken out. It also provided that if whisky be ex-ported such tax would not have to be paid on it at the time of the taking it out, and, further, that it might be re-imported upon payment of $1.10 a gal-lon. The duty on imported whisky which is not made in America is $2.25.

Many distillers and warehousers found it cheaper to export the whisky and import it later than to borrow the money for internal revenue taxes. An enormous quantity of whisky was then sent abroad, and, as Germany is the only country which will admit it with-out payment of a duty it was sent there. Both Mexico and Canada im-pose a heavy duty. The distillers fig-ured that the cost of transportation both ways was cheaper than the inter-est on the money with which they would have to pay taxes at the time. They could keep the whisky stored in Germany many years, or as long as they wanted to, and bring it back in small quantities, so they were not put to the embarrassment of borrowing very large amounts of money for taxes. Congress has since passed a law allow-ing whisky to remain in government warehouses eight years before the in-ternal revenue taxes are paid.

Educating Children's Memory.

As children, part of the Jap's educa-tion is learning to notice. A tray with a dozen things on it is given to the child for a few minutes, when it is tak-en away from him and he is required to repeat from memory the name of everything that was on the tray. Grad-ually the numbers of things are in-creased, and the time he is allowed to look at them decreased, until noticing becomes a habit, and in a single, cur-sory glance catches up the main idea and details in an almost magical way. One mother, who heard of the method, was so struck by its simplicity and by the value of quick observing that she tried the experiments with her own children—not with trays and objects, but in their walks. She found that the children develop splendid memories as well.

Odd Form of Coal.

One of Colorado's greatest discov-eries in the form of innovation in coal is interesting experts and scientists in that state, where a deposit four and a half feet in thickness has been pros-pected for two miles in extent and has yielded coal in the strikingly peculiar form of little cubes and hexagon-shaped columns. It separates easily, the seams give off little dirt or dust, it burns with a blue flame, retains hegt a long time and makes little ash.

It breaks to a small nut size and is considered suitable for hard coal burn-ers and grates. Many regard the new coal as one of the most valuable finds in this almost unknown empire of riches.

The Oath in Siam.

The formula of the oath of office in Siam is long and complicated. It is also very violent. For example, here is such a form of it as high functiona-ries go through in swearing solemn fealty to their sovereign:

"May the blood drop from my body; may my head break in two; may the crocodiles devour me; may I be com-pelled to carry water in wicker baskets to quench the flames of hell; may I suf-fer the most horrible tortures until my years are as many as the grains of sand by the sea if I violate this, my solemn oath."

King Christian's Palace.

Fredensborg, where year by year King Christian's descendants gather in patriarchal fashion, is about two hours' distance by rail from the capital. The palace contains about 400 apartments, including a vast-domed hall where din-ner is served every evening, and the va-rious suites of rooms devoted to the use of King Christian's sons and daughters when returning for a space to Fredens-borg, says Woman's Life.

It is said that one of the simplest is that occupied by Queen Alexandra, whose little possessions are treasured most carefully. Fredensborg had many memories of the late Queen Louise.

Buccaneer Fish.

The blue buccaneers are among the most voracious of all fish. Swift, strong, armed with efficient teeth, they possess unlimited appetites and they know not the meaning of mercy or fear. Most destructive of all our sea fish, they rival the worst of the carniv-orous species of South American wat-ers. They are the wolves of the sea, and very frequently they destroy for what appears to be a mere love of butchery. They move in large schools and they never hesitate to attack fish of almost twice their own size.

Observing Yukon Day.

What St. George's Day is to Britain, what Dominion Day is to Canada and what Independence Day is to the Amer-ican republic, is August 16 to the Yu-kon. It was on that day nine years ago that Skookum Jim washed out his fa-mous pan on Rabbit Creek, whose re-sult was the bringing of thousands of people to the country and enriching the world by $120,000,000 in gold.—Yukon World.

LIKE A HUMAN ON TRAIL

Wiliness of a Wildcat as the Trapper Read it in the Snow.

BULLET STOPPED FEAST

The Stalking of a Deer Told by the Tracks.—Planning for the Vantage Ground and Watching the Time to Strike.—Man Wiser Than Wildcat in the End.

"Talk of the intelligence and tact that wild animals manifest in stalking prey," said A. W. Stevens of McKean County, Pa., "I never heard or read of a more striking instance of it than one that came under the observation of Leroy Lyman, a noted woodsman of northern Pennsylvania.

"After a fall of snow he was going into the woods to set a trap, when he came to tracks in the snow, in an old wood road, which he recognized as those of a wildcat. The trail kept along in the road for some distance, when it turned off at a sharp angle and entered the woods.

"The tracks led straight as a chalk line in the direction of one of the big hemlocks. Lyman followed it, and was surprised to find that it ended at the tree, with the impression of one of the wildcat's feet in the snow, a foot or so off the trail, near the tree trunk.

"The wildcat had not climbed the tree. There was no other growth into or upon which it could have leaped. What had become of it was a mystery.

"After studying the situation awhile, Lyman believed that in that single footprint apart from the trail, at the tree trunk, he saw the solution of the puzzle. When he examined the trail closely, he was sure of it, for he discovered that each track bore the marks of two of the wildcat's feet. The animal had returned to the road by taking its trail back—and that without turning in its tracks. Then Lyman knew that the wildcat was on the scent of game, and to secure it had been obliged to resort to careful tactics.

"Following the trail back to the road, he found that the wildcat had continued along it for about twenty yards, to a spot where the ground at the side of the road was two feet or so above the road's level, and there it had turned and climbed back into the woods, behind another hemlock tree. Beyond this tree and in line with it, at a distance of a few yards, was another hemlock, and about the same distance apart, straight in line, were two more. A rod or so beyond the last tree in the line lay a big log, against which the snow had drifted to the top.

"The wildcat's trail led from the first tree of the row of hemlocks to the second, around which it followed, close to the trunk, and so on to the second third and fourth. From the fourth, as the trail indubitably showed in the snow, the wildcat had crept low to the bottom of the drift against the log, and then along it and around to one end. There the scattered snow told the unmistakably story of a leap from that point of vantage, gained by tactics startlingly human in the calculation and judgment with which they were executed.

"The snow on the opposite side of the log was torn up and scattered about and covered with deer hair and blood. It is rare for a wildcat to attack prey as big as deer, but this one was evidently made desperate by hunger. A mound of snow a few feet away showed that the wildcat had won in the attack, for under it Lyman knew the beast had buried such of the deer as was left after it had satisfied its hunger.

"When he uncovered the mound he found the remains of a doe. The ground was bare on the lee side of the log, and there the deer had been lying when surprised and overcome.

"To the woodsman it was plain that the wildcat had scented the deer from the road, and laid plans for its capture. Stealing in as far as the hemlock tree to which its trail first led, the animal had kept the trunk of the tree between it and possible discovery by its intended prey. Getting to the tree, and still careful not to expose its body, the wildcat had found it necessary to reconnoitre to discover the position and location of its game, so as to decide on the safest tactics to adopt in getting within capturing distance of it.

"To do this the wildcat had peered around the tree trunk, during which inspection it had put one paw out in the snow to steady itself, making the separate track near the tree. This stealthy glance had evidently satisfied the wildcat that further advance in that direction was out of the question, for beyond the hemlock there was no protection against discovery. So the wily animal had backed cautiously over its trail to and along the road, backing in order that it might keep its eyes in the direction of the spot where it had located its prey, thus to detect any suspicious movement it might make, and note the result.

"Its plan was to seek the row of hemlock trees that offered it such strategic advantage.

"But with all its cunning, the cat was no match for the wiles of the trapper who had read the story of its wisdom in those tracks in the snow. Lyman replaced the snow in the mutilated remains of the deer, and set his trap as he knew how, knowing that when the wildcat hungered again it would return to the feast.

"It returned that very night, and next morning Lyman found it in the trap, but although thus hopelessly a prisoner it was gnawing at the deer's carcass. He stopped its feast with a bullet."

WORLD'S OLDEST INDUSTRY.

Manufacture of Gun Flints—Still Used in Africa and Asia.

Probably the oldest established business in the world is at Brandon, in Suffolk, where the manufacture of gun flints has been carried on as the successor to the prehistoric manufacture of arrow heads from the same material. It is estimated that for more than ten thousand years flint working has been carried on at that spot; the only change made since those early days being in the introduction of metal tools for working the flints in place of the stone and horn of the average.

Gun flints are still in use in various parts of Asia and Africa, where the possession of percussion cartridges is forbidden to the natives. The average weekly production is still 150,000, though in the days when the flint lock was the universal arm millions were turned out weekly, since Brandon is noted as producing the best flints made.

Gun flints are not the only product, however, for in Latin Europe the "strike-a-light" is still given the preference over matches, and of these about twenty thousand a week are manufactured for the Italian and Spanish trade. During the Boer war 14,000 flints were issued to the British troops and were found valuable in emergencies where the ordinary match would not have served.

The strata of flint are in five layers on Lingheath Common, a mile southeast of the village. Each miner works by himself, employing the same methods as were followed by the earlier workmen, the ground being uncovered in layers or "steps," that the dirt may be carried away without the use of windlass and buckets.

The product is sold to the chippers, who work at their homes in the village. In spite of the fact that each blow of the hammer is from a different angle and is struck with various force, the workman instinctively guides the chisel and the flakes fall into the baskets in an almost continuous stream. They are shaped with a chisel-like hammer on a block of iron and are then packed into barrels containing from 5,000 to 20,000 each.

Child Marriages in India.

More than 250,000 girls in India, 5 years of age or less, were already married when the last census was taken, and of these necessarily many have become widows. Between 5 and 10 years the number of married girls was well over 2,000,000, between 10 and 15 years it had risen to nearly 7,000,000. Of course, to the girls in the first two categories marriage meant nothing more than a contract entered into for them by others, long before they themselves were capable of understanding it; many of them had been bound by engagements when they were still children in arms; some had even been betrothed before they were born.

Most of the widows of such tender years become so before they know what widowhood means. It is only as they grow out of infancy that they learn the sad life to which they are condemned, a life of misery which is inconceivable to people of western countries, yet is enforced by Hindoo customs. It is a life of hardship, of unmerited shame, of irksome penances and of wearisome attendance at religious functions.

Though the English law in India would recognize the legality of a remarriage of these youthful widows, inexorable custom forbids it and its occurrence is rare. There were in India in 1901 nearly 426,000 widows under 15 years of age, of which nearly 20,000 were less than 5 years old.

Measuring Eye Jumps.

We know that an eye, at ordinary reading distance, takes in about one inch of a line at a time, and that in reading a line of an ordinary book the eye makes five or six (more or less, according to the length of the line) distinct jumps. But how many know what direction the eye takes in making these jumps? And, as the movements are so very minute and rapid, how have they been studied? A very ingenious means has been employed, as follows:

A beam of light is thrown upon the cornea of the eye under examination, and this beam is reflected by the cornea on to a photographic plate. As the eye moves in reading the reflected beam also moves, and upon developing the plate, which is also kept moving, a zigzag line is found. A study of such photographic tracings shows that the eyes in turning back to pick up the next line have some difficulty in so doing.

The longer the line of print the greater the effort, and for this reason we may conclude that a narrow line is better for an eye than a long one, and if the line be much wider than the ordinary newspaper column there is greater effort involved.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

Whale Meat Instead of Beef.

Newfoundland is developing a new industry, in the form of selling whale meat in place of beef. One of the dealers says that the new meat tastes more like venison than beef, and plans are already being made to ship some to England, where it is expected that it will sell for at least 12 cents a pound.

Longest Submarine Tunnel.

The longest submarine tunnel in the world runs beneath the River Severn. The total length of it is four miles six hundred and twenty-four yards, and of this two and a quarter miles lie from forty-five feet to one hunred feet below the estuary of the river already named.

A Shark's Human Prey.

On cutting open a shark, 16 feet long, caught in the Bay of Naples, some fishermen the other day found inside the monster's stomach the body of a boy of 8 years who had been missing from his home for some days.—London Chronicle.

BUCKETFUL OF DIAMONDS

Supposed to Have Been Hidden by a Kaffir Chieftan.

SEEN BY CECIL RHODES.

Many Attempts Made to Recover Them, but Indunas Who Buried Them Cannot be Made to Tell. Diamonds Filled a Bucket. Were of Finest Color.

A bucketful of diamonds worth $20,000,000, and hidden by old Chief Magato, who long years ago ruled the Kaffir tribes of Rhodesia, has put all of South Africa in a turmoil of feverish excitement. In every part of Cape Colony and the Transvaal, in Cape Town and Kimberley, Pretoria, Mafeking, Johannesburg, Swartzman's kop, Ladysmith and Pochefstroom venturesome men are making up expeditions to search Rhodesia and the mysterious wilderness lying far north of the Limpopo river to the Zambesi for these diamonds. Newspapers in South Africa are full of the excitement. Nothing else is talked of in that end of the world but Chief Magato and his bucketful of diamonds.

Chief Magato is not a myth. Neither is the bucketful of diamonds. Cecil Rhodes saw the big bucket filled to the brim with diamonds of the finest color and perfect luster. With Cecil Rhodes at the time were Sir John Willoughby, Justice Lange and D. C. de Waal. But with all his craftiness, Cecil Rhodes was unable to make a bargain with the old chief, who was willing to give away his kingdom, larger than the state of Texas, but who clung tenaciously to his bucketful of diamonds.

The story of the now famous meeting between Cecil Rhodes and old Chief Magato, of Rhodesia, dates back to 1890, when Rhodes, accompanied by Sir John Willoughby, Justice Lange and D. C. Waal, M. L. A., came to the Transvaal from the newly-acquired territory now called Rhodesia.

Magato long was the terror of the venturesome Boer pioneers. To set foot in his realm was to court death. Across Rhodesia his fearless black warriors, a living hedge with bristling spears, barred the way to the Zambesi river. But if Magato was fearless, so was Cecil Rhodes. The empire builder who had not feared to go alone to the heart of Lobengula's country and make a treaty with that black scourge of the dark continent, did not hesitate to pay a visit to Magato.

During the conversation, Magato, who knew all the great men of South Africa by reputation, and who was dazzled by the fame of the great white chief from Kimberley, became confidential, and as the story has it, asked Mr. Rhodes if he had ever seen a bucketful of diamonds.

Magato thereupon spoke to an induna, and within a few minutes two natives arrived on the scene carrying a bucket filled to the brim with precious stones of the finest color.

It is stated that after an intimation from Mr. Rhodes as to the diamonds having been stolen, and the response of the chief that would require more than the Transvaal police to recover them, Mr. Rhodes again carefully regarded the diamonds and estimated their value at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The story was noised abroad and several private syndicates were afterwards formed to try and obtain the diamonds or a portion of them, from Magato, but notwithstanding a large outlay of money, none of these syndicates could get Magato to sell the stones, if he had them, which he invariably denied, or find out what had become of them.

As a matter of fact, the narrative itself began to be regarded as a myth, but it was resuscitated when, just before Magato's death, a large and valuable diamond was sold by the chief himself to a local trader. Renewed efforts were then made to get hold of the diamonds, but Magato himself denied having them or ever having had any. There are traders in the Spelonken who have stated more than once that though they never saw these diamonds themselves, they had often been told about them by Magato's Indunas.

So far the theory has merely demonstrated the possession of the diamonds. As to the date of their being hidden, of how they were hidden, and possibly where—here is the connection with the hidden treasure which has started the various expeditions on their earnest search.

Just before his death Magato, who hated his nephew, Mpefu, the heir to the chieftainship, and who hoped to see one of his Indunas installed instead, determined, at any rate, not to leave him any riches. So when he felt that his death was near he sent for four of his Indunas, and, addressing them solemnly on their duty and loyalty to himself, requested them to divide the diamonds into parcels and take them far away and bury them in some wilderness. This they promised to do, and the diamonds having been distributed among them, two Indunas set out for the Matabeleland and the other two trekked toward the Selati, in the direction in which the remains of the murdered man, Van Niekerk, were subsequently found.

The facts leaked out in one way or another after Magato's death, and there must be many of Magato's people, as well as a few persons who know these details—perhaps even there are some traders in Zoutpansberg to-day who may remember two of Magato's Indunas going on a special mission toward the location of Majiji, the mysterious "she king," as the Kaffirs termed her.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

Americans Setting the Fashion with Iced Drinks.

The remarkable wave of temperance which is at present spreading all over the country is said to be due in the first place to economic conditions, and, secondly, to the great change in public taste, says London Express.

"One of the chief reasons of the decrease in the national drink bill," said John T. Rae, secretary of the National Temperance League, "is the striking condemnation of the use of alcohol by some of the most influential medical authorities.

"Another important factor in the decreased consumption of wines and spirits is the fashion set by the large number of American visitors, who show a remarkable preference for iced temperance drinks.

"The total abstinence of the majority of the labor leaders is also beginning to tell on the laboring classes and members of trade unions, many of whom are now beginning to realize that teetotalism is an important stepping stone to their future progress."

"There is no doubt," the manager of one of the largest firms of wine merchants told an Express representative, "that the decrease in wine and spirit drinking is due to the present tightness of money and the high rate of the income tax. In consequence of this the public are only spending about half as much on wines as they were formerly in the habit of doing."

Childless Nobility.

Since 1840 thirty British peers or eldest sons of peers have married in the United States. Of these thirteen have no children at all, five have no sons and five have only one son. The total number of peers' children with American mothers is thirty-nine, of whom eighteen are sons.

During the same period twenty-three peers or eldest sons of peers have married in the colonies. Four have no childen, seven have one son, eight have two sons and two have three sons.

That is to say, though the number of colonial peeresses is seven less than the number of American peeresses, they have nearly twice as many children, and, while six of them have neglected to present their husbands with heirs, nineteen Americans are guilty of the same neglect.

In the lower ranks of the aristocracy the figures are even more startling. Of Americans who are the wives of Englishmen with a courtesy title or baronetcy, there are forty-four. Of these seventeen, or nearly half, have no children and eight have only one child.

It therefore comes to this, that since 1840 the number of titled Americans, exclusive of knights' wives, has risen to seventy-four, of whom thirty are childless and fourteen have but one child.

In face of these figures, the contention that by means of American brides fresh vigor may be imported into the British aristocracy is merely ridiculous. —New York Tribune.

Talents and Confidence.

A single-talent man, supported by great self-confidence, will achieve more than a ten-talent man who does not believe in himself. The mind cannot act with vigor in the presence of doubt. A wavering mind makes a wavering execution. There must be certainty, confidence and assurance, or there can be no efficiency. An uneducated man who believes in himself, and who has faith that he can do the thing he undertakes, often puts to shame the average college bred man, whose over-culture and wider outlook have sometimes bred increased sensitiveness and a lessening of self-confidence, whose decision has been weakened by constant weighing of conflicting theories and whose prejudices are always open to conviction.—Success.

A New Submarine.

John P. Holland, the inventor of the Holland submarine boat, has made and satisfactorily tested the model of a new submarine, which is intended to attain a speed of between 25 and 30 knots an hour, submerged. The model prepared by Mr. Holland has been put to the test at Washington, D. C., by the methods provided by the navy department, and has met all the requirements.

Odd Utility of Wives.

In a recent case in London a detective testified that it was common for counterfeiters to marry women solely for the purpose of passing bad coins on the public. These marriages are not contracted from any feelings of mutual attraction or even trade partnership, but in the belief that juries have a reluctance in convicting wives.

French Army Discipline.

In the French army an officer whose duty it is to report on a junior is obliged to show him the original report and obtain his signature to it, as proof that he has made himself master of the contents. The general officer is not permitted to express any opinion on the matter until he obtains from the one accused a written defense.

Germany's Railway Tickets.

On the state railways in Germany the colors of the carriages are the same as the tickets of their respective classes; thus first class carriages are yellow, second class green and third class white.

Physicians in Russia.

Russia, with a population of 127,000,000, has only 18,334 physicians. In the United States, with a population of about 75,000,000, there are 120,000 physicians.

While grass will not grow in certain parts of Africa, these localities are the richest in flowering plants.

What's in McClure's.

The October *McClure's* is devoted peculiarly to American life and activities. Not a story in it, nor a special article, but concerns the real and immediate things that move this country at large. Pastor Charles Wagner, the French clergyman-author of "The Simple Life," writes of his visit at the White House, and with simple directness tells of the children and the household life of the President as he saw them. He writes an interesting and important estimate of President Roosevelt as a man.

"What Kansas Did to Standard Oil" concludes Miss Tarbell's story of the oil war in Kansas, and tells excitingly of how the Kansans rushed in and won.

"Pioneer Transportation in America" is the truthful romance of traffic, an absorbingly interesting story full of curious information. In this first paper Charles F. Lummis, foremost authority on the subject, carries traffic through America's heroic age up to the beginnings of the great days on the plains.

Eugene Wood contributes "The County Fair," the best of his reminiscent stories of "Back Home."

Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting appears again with another "little story of married life." Lloyd Osbourne, Jean Webster, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Henry C. Rowland, Albert Kinross and F. H. Lancaster are among the other contributors of fiction.

Not the least interesting feature of the magazine is the editorial announcement of a great historical series, to begin in November, Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences of a Long Life" and Ray Stannard Baker's investigation of the Railroad Problem, of which publication will begin before Congress meets.

It happened the other day on a Lehigh Valley train just leaving Easton. A pretty, white dog was sitting demurely on the seat, beside a young lady. The conductor informed her that it was against the rules for dogs to be in passenger coaches, and that the dog must go to the baggage car. The young lady objected, but it was no use. The conductor picked up the dog. Then, he grinned, and set it down again. Then he went and told the brakeman that there was a dog in the car that must go to the baggage car right away. The brakeman came in, and he picked up the dog. Then he set it down, and said something under his breath, and as he saw the conductor coming through the car he ran out the other way. It was a worsted dog.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Llev Facias issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 21st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece, or parcel of land situate on the southwardly side of Cemetery street in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwardly side of said Cemetery street seventy one and one-half feet distant from Mulbury street; thence eastwardly along Cemetery street a distance of fifty-two feet to a sixteen foot alley; thence southwardly along the same a distance of fifty feet to lot number forty-seven; thence westwardly along same a distance of fifty-two feet to a corner; thence northwardly and parrallel with Mulbury street a distance of fifty feet to Cemetery street the place of beginning, containing two thousand six hundred square feet of land, whereon is erected a

LARGE, NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and out-buildings, with all modern improvements.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain lot of land situate on the southwardly side of Spring Garden Avenue, in the Borough of West Berwick in the county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 44, on the south by a fifteen foot alley, on the west by lot No. 42, and on the north by Spring Garden Avenue, being forty-five feet in width by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, containing seven thousand six hundred and fifty square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 43 of Woodin, Eaton & Dicksons addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. The same being a vacant lot.

Seized, taken in exacution at the suit of The Berwick National Bank vs. O. C. Hess and to be sold as the property of O. C. Hess.

C. C. EVANS, Atty. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
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All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
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Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,
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All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

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CITY HOTEL,
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No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, baths rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, both rooms, hot and cold water and all

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

A visit to the smaller cities and towns bordering salt or brackish waters, where oysters are cultivated, and another to the great fish markets, such as are found in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, or even in New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco, where oysters are sold, will give some idea of the extent and importance of the oyster industry. Thousands are employed. Even in these days of billion-dollar enterprises, a large capital is invested. It is incorrect to suppose that the oysters are merely caught in their natural state and brought untreated to the market. They must be carefully cultivated from inception to maturity, and skill and experience go far in the make-up of the successful oysterman.

The young or "seed" oyster results from the spawn, much the same as with fish, and this seed is the one essential thing to the oyster planter. At present the waters adjacent to New York and New Jersey supply the seed not only for the New York industry, but for localities so far away as San Francisco. In the early days of the New York oyster business, however, the seed was brought from the Chesapeake Bay, and more than a little romance is woven into what was known as the "Virginia oyster trade." The seed oysters were freighted to New York in small sailboats which, in order that the seed could be planted in season, were raced up and down the Atlantic coast with a skill and desperate daring known only to the American boatman of forty years ago. Famous among these boats was the sloop "Admiral," of only 29 tons gross burden, owned by the late Joseph Ellsworth. This boat, to use the expression of her skipper —now a grizzled veteran of seventy years—"ran the beach loaded decks-to in the winter," making on each trip thousands of dollars for her owner.

When the seed acquires in its natural bed or "reef" a growth of from one to three inches in length, it is gathered from the water and carefully culled or sorted. The perfect seed are then replanted in other localities where their growth can be carefully watched. From then on the crop must have ceaseless attention for from two to three years, in which time the growth is complete and the marketable product results. During this time the oysters must be kept from the attacks of the starfish and other destructive parasites; they must be kept spread out thinly on the bottom so that their growth will not be hampered, and they must be protected from the many other things (not excepting thieves), on the absence of which the life of the oyster depends. To prevent theft of the oysters, men are stationed in watch-boats which are anchored over the beds. When the growth of the oysters is complete they must be taken up for market. In some cases the beds run dry at low tide and then the oysters are raked into heaps and taken off the beds. In most instances, however, the beds are always under water and the oysters are then taken up either by hand tongs or dredges. The tongs have long wooden handles terminating in groups of iron fingers in which the oysters are caught. Tonging is slow and extremely laborious work and is fast being supplemented by the dredge. This instrument is formed of a large and heavy iron rake, to which is attached a bag, partly of iron links and partly of heavy cotton mesh. The dredge is dragged along the bottom and will catch, according to its size, from one to ten bushels at each haul. In the early days the dredges were hauled by sailboats and pulled aboard either by hand or by hand-operated winches on the decks of the boats. Now steam and gasoline driven dredge boats are almost exclusively employed and these are fitted with power operated hoisters, by means of which the dredge with their loads are raised on deck. Usually the dredge boats have the engines in their after-ends and are provided with shafts driven from the engine and running forward to the hoisting drums, which are placed in the bows between decks, the chains, to which the dredges are fastened, being passed up through the deck and over sheaves hung from a mast or stanchion. These boats range from five to two-hundred tons burden. The boats are capable of dredging up five hundred bushels of oysters in ten hours' work.

As the contents of the dredges are thrown on the decks of the boats, the shells, dead oysters, debris and the like are carefully culled from the marketable oysters.

As a rule, when the mature oysters are gathered from the beds, they are poor or shrunken, and oysters from some localities, when fresh from the beds, have a bitter, coppery taste. To swell or "fatten" the oysters under these conditions they are put through the process of "drinking," that is to say they are sunk for a short time in fresh or only slightly brackish water. Usually this is done when the oysters are still in the shell, they being unloaded from the dredge or other boat in which they are first gathered and transported to fresh water creeks or springs, where they are thrown overboard and allowed to lie from six to ten or twelve hours. They are then taken up and are ready for the market. In some cases the oysters are not "drunk" until opened. Then the oysters, removed from the shells, are placed in troughs or vats and covered with fresh water. In either case, the oysters throw off their natural bitter or coppery taste and, absorbing the fresh water, swell out or "fatten," as the oystermen term it, taking the plump, rounding form which they usually bear when sold to the consumer. The oysters are transported to the market or opening houses in various ways depending upon the locality and traffic conditions. Most of the oysters reach New York market in bulk by boats, as will be appreciated when one inspects the large fleet of oyster boats always to be seen at Gansevoort and Fulton markets, New York City, during the oyster season. Some of the product is, however, shipped in barrels by rail and steamboat transportation lines. Market oysters are divided into three grades known by the oystermen as box, cullings, and cullintines, the largest being called the box oysters, the medium sized cullings and the smallest cullintines. According to the practice usually followed in New York market, the oysters are not "culled" or sorted until reaching the market or opening house. Here they are separated into their proper grades and those intended for local consumption are usually delivered in their shells to the buyer. A vast part of the product is, however, shipped far inland to be consumed either fresh or to be preserved or canned, as may be desired. In shipping the oysters inland, it is customary to open them and place them with their liquor and a cake of ice in cans or tubs. In this form they may be safely transported long distances. The thoroughness with which this part of the business is understood is attested by the fact that the writer has been served in Omaha, Nebraska, with raw oysters on the half-shell, although the restauranteur, when pressed hard on the point, admitted that the shells were as much a part of his equipment and were used by one customer and then another with the same frequency as his cups and saucers. These oysters for the inland trade are opened in the oyster houses which are usually erected on the shores adjacent to the oyster grounds or beds. In the Chesapeake Bay this part of the trade has been highly developed, thousands of men and even women being given employment by it and the "shucking houses," so called in that locality, being located at almost every point along the bay shores convenient to the railroad and steamship lines.—I. B. OWENS IN *Scientific American.*

George B. Markle, the well-known coal operator of Hazleton, expressed the opinion in Philadelphia yesterday that there would be no coal strike next year. It is to be hoped that Mr. Markle's opinion will prevail. It will be remembered that John Mitchell and the union broke faith with the Markles in 1902, when they granted all the demands made by the miners in 1900 with the distinct pledge that their employees would not strike in the future. The agreement was broken by Mitchell, and he attempted to justify his action on the ground that it was necessary for the success of the strike to close down every operation in the anthracite region. Mr. Markle's opinion is evidently not based so much upon his faith in declarations of Mitchell and the head officials of the mine workers' union, as it is upon the good sense and judgment of the miners themselves. "They are in better circumstances than ever before" Mr. Markle says, and they will be very loth to participate in another sanguinary struggle like they went through in 1902.—*Milton Record.*

Bad Blood

Is responsible for most of the diseases and ailments of the human system. It seriously affects every organ and function, causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which purifies and enriches the blood as nothing else can

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on the Blood, No. 3.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

For District Attorney (Second Term),

VOTE FOR

ALBERT W. DUY, of Bloomsburg.

LOW RATES AND SPECIAL TRAINS

To Bloomsburg, Via The Reading Railroad, Account Bloomsburg Fair.

Account of Bloomsburg Fair the Reading Railway will sell excursion tickets to Bloomsburg at rate of one fare for the round trip, on October 10th to 13th inclusive. These tickets will be good going and returning only on date of sale. Special trains will be run Thursday and Friday as follows:

FROM	Leave A. M Special train
Newberry	7.28
Williamsport	7.41
Montoursville	7.51
Halls	8.02
Muncy	8.07
Montgomery	8.17
Allenwood	8.25
White Deer	8.30
New Columbia	8.36
Milton	8.13
West Milton	8.43
Pottsgrove	8.55
Mooresburg	9.05
*Mausdale	9.15
Bloom Street	9.21
Danville	9.25
*Grovania	9.35
Bloomsburg.....Arrive	9.48

RETURNING, Special Train will leave Bloomsburg 6:10 P. M. for above stations.

FROM	Leave A. M Regular train
Ashland	7.23
Girardville	7.30
Shenandoah	7.10
Mahanoy Plane	9.36
Gilberton	7.41
St. Nicholas	7.47
Mahanoy City	7.53
	Special train
Tamaqua	7 49
Barnesville	8.00
E. M. Junction	8.09
Quakake	8.20
Lofty	8 29
*Girard Manor	8.39
Brandonville	8.45
*Krebs	8.49
Ringtown	8 57
*Ferndale	9 02
*Raricks	9.06
*Beaver Valley	9.12
*Shumans	9 19
McAuley	9.23
Mainville	9 31
Catawissa	9.45
Bloomsburg.....Arrive	9.58

RETURNING, Special Train will leave Bloomsburg 5:45 P. M. for Tamaqua and intermediate points, connecting at E. M. Junction with regular train for points west.

*Conductors will issue Excursion tickets from stations marked with a Star.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a farm in Center township, Columbia county, above Stonytown, containing 95 acres more or less. There is a good two story brick dwelling house, a good bank barn, and necessary out-buildings. The Columbia & Montour trolley line passes the door. Columbia Park is a part of this farm. For further particulars and terms, write to S. Gemberling, Selinsgrove, Pa., or L. B. Hughes on the premises. 9-14 4t*

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Breaks no Hearts, Excuses no Crimes.

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is not a disguised enemy of the human race; where it cannot help, it does not harm. It is composed of vegetable ingredients and does not heat or inflame the blood but cools and purifies it. In all cases of Kidney troubles, Liver complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, and the delicate derangements which afflict women, the action of Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is beyond praise. Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify to this, in letters to Dr. Kennedy; and with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business certificates never possess. It makes no drunkards—excuses no crimes—breaks no hearts. In its coming there is hope, and in its wings there is healing. We challenge a trial and are confident of the result. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a Bottle. Bear in mind the name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout, New York.

OUR FIRST BLANKET SALE

New Blankets and Comforters at 20% discount until September 2nd, after that regular marked prices will prevail.

10.00	Blankets	8.00
7.50	Blankets	6.00
5.00	Blankets	3.95
3.50	Comforters	2.80
3.00	Comforters	2.40
2.00	Comforters	1.60
1.50	Comforters	1.19

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ayer's Pills Act directly on the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

REMOVAL OF DEAD.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to remove the remains of the dead in the old Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery at the southeast corner of First and Center streets in the Town of Bloomsburg to the new Rosemont Cemetery on the north side of the Light Street road in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of May 12, 1887, and the decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions dated Sept. 11, 1905, under proceedings for the abandonment of said cemetery.

Notice is also hereby given that the relatives and friends of any of such dead shall have the right to remove the remains in said burial ground at any time during said proceedings of removal at their own expense before actual removal by the undersigned.

Trustees of Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, per Wm. Chrisman, their attorney.

The Reformed Church, per N. U. Funk, their attorney.

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of N. U. Funk or Wm. Chrisman upon Oct. 13, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the removal of the dead bodies in the cemetery at the southeast corner of First and Center streets in the Town of Bloomsburg to the new Rosemont Cemetery to a plot about 50 rods north of the east entrance of said cemetery and the burial of said bodies, therein as per act of Assembly regulating the removal of dead bodies, also for the removal of said bodies in the manner aforesaid and the ground of said cemetery to conform to a proper grade. Separate bids for either or both will be received.

N. U. Funk, atty. for the Reformed Church.

Wm. Chrisman, atty for St. M. E. L. Church

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the ageney for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

W. L. Douglas SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

7-6 tf.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given

Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

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MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

Baking Powder

Made of Cream of Tartar, and Free From Alum or Phosphatic Acid

Royal Baking Powder renders bread, biscuit, cake and all flour foods finer and more healthful.

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Baking powders made from alum, phosphates and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but they are injurious to the stomach.

"The injurious effect of alum on the mucous coat of the stomach is positive and beyond dispute; it is both an irritant and an astringent. The use of alum in any article of food or article used in the preparation of food should be prohibited."

JOHN C. WISE, M.D., Medical Inspector, U. S. Navy.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought